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The Reviews.

POLITICAL.

THOUGHTS ON THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

PROFESSOR JAMES BRYCE.

North American Review, New York, December.

MONG the problems which the people and Government of the United States have to deal with, there are three which observers from the old world are apt to think grave beyond all others. These three are the attitude and demands of the Labor party, the power which the suffrage vests in recent immigrants from the least civilized parts of Europe, and the position of the colored population at the South. Of these three, the last, if not the most urgent, is the most serious, the one whose roots lie deepest, and which is most likely to stand a source of anxiety, perhaps of danger, for generations to come. Compared with it, those tariff questions and currency questions and railway questions with which politicians busy themselves

sink almost to insignificance. In the few pages allowed me I can only attempt to sketch some of the salient features of the problem, as they present themselves to a European who revisits the South after an interval of seven years, and whose principal qualification for discussing the question is that he is free from sectional feeling or political prepossession.

There are in the United States, according to the last census, 6,996,166 colored persons of all shades of color. In three States, South Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana, the colored people are in a majority over the whites, 2,003,116 against 1,552,869. The colored population is gradually shifting from the higher and colder regions to the hot semi-tropical lands that border on the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico. An important fact is that the rate of increase of the colored population appears by the census of 1890 to be much lower than that of the whites.

Freedom has done wonders for the colored people. When it is remembered that the grandparents or great-grandparents of many of them were African savages—for the importation of slaves was not forbidden till 1808—he who travels through the South now is surprised at the progress which the colored people have made since 1865. Unlike the negroes of the West Indies, they are generally industrious, working pretty steadily, whether as hired laborers or as the tenants of small farms, and are learning, though no doubt by slow degrees, thrift and self-control.

One thing, however, freedom has not done, it has not brought the colored people any nearer to the whites. Social intercourse is strictly confined to business, unless where the negro is a domestic servant; and is far less frequent and easy than in the days of slavery. Intermarriage of the races is forbidden in all, or nearly all, the Southern States as well as in some of the Western States; but legal prohibition was scarcely needed, for public sentiment is universally opposed to such unions. This social separation does not spring from nor imply any enmity between the races. The attitude of the richer and more educated whites in the South is distinctly friendly to the negro.

As regards civil rights, those rights of the citizen which the law gives and protects, equality is complete in the public as well as in the private sphere. The negro has not only the suffrage on the same terms as the white, but he has the same eligibility to every kind of office, State office equally with Federal office. As a matter of fact, however, a negro is seldom elected or appointed to either a State or Federal office.

Though the law gives to the colored people equality in electoral suffrage, in most of the Southern States, but especially those which have the most numerous colored population, their vote is very largely suppressed. Sometimes fraud is used in taking or counting the ballots. Sometimes ingenious and technically legitimate devices, like the Eight-Box Law of South Carolina, are resorted to. Sometimes the well-grounded belief of the colored voters that in some way or other their votes will not be allowed to take effect is enough to prevent them from coming to vote at all.

The problems which this statement of the position suggests may be reduced to three:

First. How is the negro to be elevated?

Secondly. How is the social antagonism between the races to be lessened?

Thirdly. How are the anomalies and contradictions of the political position to be overcome?

Let us examine the last-named question. The negroes have the suffrage, which in America is the source of all power. The vast majority of them, however, are confessedly unfit for the suffrage. It has been solemnly guaranteed to them by the Constitution; yet they are not suffered to enjoy it. Such a situation has in it more than one element of evil. It is a stand-

ing breach of the Constitution, a standing violation of that respect for law which is the very life-blood of democratic institutions. It is calculated to provoke resentment and disaffection on the part of more than seven millions of people. If voting ceases to be honestly managed, people will cease to respect the results of a vote, and the community is thrown back to the old *régime* of brute force.

To describe thus in these strong terms the shadow which the political side of the negro problem throws over the South is not, I think, to deepen that shadow unduly. Many dispassionate observers use words even stronger; and that there is some truth in these stronger words sensible Southerners admit. As they remark, however, it does not follow that the proper remedy is to proceed at once to secure for the negro the actual enjoyment of his chartered rights. There are features in the case which must be regarded before adopting so apparently simple a solution of the problem.

One of the features is the unfitness of nine-tenths of the colored people for the privilege which has been thrust upon them.

Another feature is that the unfitness of the negro was demonstrated on a colossal scale and with ruinous results in the reconstruction period, when his vote, manipulated by the so-called white carpet-baggers, ruled the States that had seceded, placed unscrupulous adventurers in the highest places, wasted the public revenues, piled up stupendous fabrics of State debt.

A third feature of the situation is the fact that the great bulk of the negroes have not hitherto valued the suffrage, and do not greatly resent being virtually deprived of it.

It is possible that the problem may within the next twenty or thirty years enter into a phase more threatening than the present.

Many are the solutions that have been proposed. Of these, space permits me to advert to two or three only.

One, less frequently advocated now than formerly, is the mixture of the two races by intermarriage. Of this it is enough to say that, while the negroes do not desire it, the whites detest it, and that, too, not less in the Northern than in the Southern States.

Scarcely less impracticable is the plan which seeks to get rid of the negro question by getting rid of the negro—that is to say, by transporting him from America back to his own continent. Even if seven millions of people could be thus “dumped down” on Africa it would be necessary to prevent their return by laws even stricter than those directed against the Chinese. Moreover, after the negroes were gone, who would cultivate the soil of regions where white labor cannot contend with heat and malaria?

The proposal that the national government should undertake to protect the negro in the exercise of his suffrage was lately embodied in a Bill laid before Congress. A stranger would be apt to think that this Bill was an attempt to overcome nature by force of law. The negroes have been unable to protect themselves in the exercise of the suffrage, because they are naturally inferior to the whites—inferior in intelligence, in tenacity, in courage, in the power of organization, and cohesion. The same objection would not apply to a scheme which should exclude from the suffrage the ignorant mass of negro population, not on the ground of color, but by the action of an educational qualification. If this last scheme cannot be carried out the question remains, whether the federal power must intervene or whether it will be better to let things take their natural course. It is from no want of sympathy with the negro that I conceive the latter course to be the safer one.

To one who travels through the South, that which seems most needed is the allaying of alarms, the appeasement of irritation, the supersession by other political questions of the constant recurrence to the negro difficulty which harasses men's minds. Could these alarms be removed, and were the negro left to acquiesce in his present exclusion as a temporary evil, which would vanish in a quieter time, things would steadily improve.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONALITY IN THE UNITED STATES.

E. BOUTMY, OF THE INSTITUTE.

Revue Bleue, Paris, November 14.

AT first blush it would seem to be exceedingly difficult for a strong sentiment of nationality to flourish in the United States. The conditions of the country appear to tend towards making the individual States centripetal rather than centrifugal.

Consider in the first place the economic conditions.

The United States is a world in itself. Its enormous surface embraces twenty-four degrees of latitude and sixty-five of longitude. The climatic difference between the East and the West is much more marked than in Europe over the same area. The zone which stops at the Mississippi has more rain than any other in the same latitude. The zone which begins beyond that river is one of the dryest known. The parallel of latitude which runs through Boston and that which touches the southern extremity of Florida pass respectively through Rome and Cape Bojador; the isothermal lines which pass through the two parts of the United States named pass on the north through Belgium and on the south through Senegal. The scale of climates presents, for these two reasons, a variety and even extreme contrasts, which are manifested in the nature of their productions and wealth, in the conditions of life and prosperity, in the system of labor in the different regions, and make the interests of one part opposed to those of another.

The economic opposition, however, between the North and South, so strong in the time of slavery, has been greatly diminished since the war. Formerly the South did nothing but produce cotton. The amount of cotton produced at present is not less than formerly; on the contrary, it is very much greater. To the cultivation of cotton, however, the South has added the working of immense mines of coal and iron. It manufactures its own cotton, and the variety of its industries is constantly increasing.

Yet in the new States—and two-thirds of the States are yet new—the population is mostly devoted to two or three branches of agriculture, and thus have but two or three vital interests, which at first view would indicate an isolation of feeling and interest there. In fact, it is no exaggeration to designate such or such of the great divisions marked out on the map as States, especially those at the West and South, by the article they produce. Thus we hear of the cotton or tobacco State, of the coal and oil State, of the dairy State, of the sheep State, of the lumber State. In truth, many of these are not so much States, embracing all the applications of human effort, than Companies constituted with the object of performing one or two definite economic functions.

In 1890 as in 1873 the two essential articles of the “platform” of the Western farmers were war on the railways, and cheap money. Such demands indicate a condition of feeling very far from the rich complexity of permanent interests and deliberate combinations which form the economic tie of a complete society.

To understand the United States, we must consider closely the work of formation of the most recent States. Their physical and economic condition is deeply affected by the rapidity with which the West has been occupied since 1830; the Far West since 1860. These States have not been formed, like those of New England, by an aggregation of petty republics freely founded by settlers, planted here and there through the whole region, and drawn together by community of interests and traditions. They are sections of country marked out in advance by Government authority. The roads are not numerous, and those that there are, are hardly passable; in many places they are simply foot-tracks. The railways have preceded the highways; and these railways at first were only for the purpose of

transporting passengers and freight across the continent. The nuclei of population are distributed on long lines, the principle ones running from east to west, and are connected by rails alone. The circulation in such States is longitudinal and runs thus from one end to the other of the State. This linear development results in the movements of population being made over a line narrow in breadth, and the people, instead of spreading over all the State, move beyond it, when they do not find anything to suit them along the inhabited line. In such a condition of things, there does not seem much stimulus for provincial patriotism, let alone national.

What counterpoise is there to these centripetal tendencies which to us in Europe seem so ill calculated to develop a strong sectional sentiment in the Great Republic? The exigencies of natural or acquired wants, the more complete explorations of the sources of wealth peculiar to each region and, since 1850, the extension of the network of railways, have rendered infinitely more numerous the sites where each kind of industry can establish itself, create for itself markets, and become prosperous. These three great facts have broken down, and will continue to break down, the narrow barriers of economic specialization, within which each State began by fortifying itself. Community and identity of interests keep increasing over the whole territory. An immense national and international market has been opened, of which all the States are furnishers and tributaries, and which makes of each of them a field of transit for the productions, incessantly increased and diversified, of several others. Finally, instruction in economic sciences in the universities, the discussions which go on in the press, the experience derived from faults committed, tend to put in a clearer light the reciprocity of the services which one region renders to others.

Let me add that this solidarity renders more indispensable than ever a common agent which can assure freedom of circulation throughout the entire territory, can control the transportation service, can negotiate with foreign countries, and open in them markets for national commerce, and that by the necessity, every day made more evident, of the States forming but a single political body, there is kept in view, under a light most favorable to its development, one of the principal elements of federal patriotism.

PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE—WHICH?

DAVID A. WELLS.

Arena, Boston, December.

REPLYING, at request, to the article with the above title contributed to *The Arena* for November by Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge,* I entirely dissent from his statement that Adam Smith "never for a moment thought of putting his political economy on a plane of morality." I doubt Mr. Lodge's ability to refer to a single line or paragraph in the *Wealth of Nations* that will warrant his assertion. Professor Thorold Rogers, who edited, with comprehensive notes, the latest and best edition of this book, commenting on Mr. Smith's definition of political economy says:

Adam Smith's definition is nearly coextensive with the theory which seeks to establish the greatest possible good for the greatest possible number. Such a theory differs from that of morals only by the greatness of its object.

Adam Smith pointed out the sources and distribution of wealth, the inequality of its distribution, and the resulting poverty to the masses (in his day as in our own) occasioned by unjust taxation, the granting of commercial privileges, the creation of monopolies, the restriction of trade, and the debasement of money, and how such inequalities could be best remedied or prevented. He demonstrated—

With exactness the invariable reaction which always follows a course of legislation which does not commend itself to the moral sense

* For a comprehensive digest of Mr. Lodge's article, see THE LITERARY DIGEST for last week.

of a nation, and the mischievous consequences that always ensue when public law gives sanction to private selfishness.

These investigations and teachings constitute the very foundation of practical moral progress; for there is no disputing the record of all experience, that there is little hope of making a man moral, decent, or religious, so long as through the inequalities in the distribution of wealth, every working hour with him is occupied with the single thought of how to physically live.

The truth of the assumption that freedom of exchange represents, or rather is a great moral question, does not, however, depend upon the dictum of any one man or set of men, but upon certain incontrovertible and fundamental principles of reason and common sense. If men are born with certain innate and inalienable rights, then first among such rights is that of "physical integrity," or ownership and control of one's own person. But the possession and enjoyment of this right depends upon and necessarily involves the possession of certain other rights; as the right to free locomotion, the right to the use of natural media, the right of free exchange, and free contract, etc.; and the abridgment of any one of these to any individual is equivalent to affirming and defending the principle and expediency of slavery.

Restrictions on the commercial intercourse of nations differ in form only from acts of war, and inevitably tend to develop ill-feeling and acts of retaliation.

Mr. Lodge considers it a point against the free-trade policy of England, that few or no other nations, profiting by her experience, have adopted it. The fact, however, is that upon the repeal of the British corn laws in 1846, the tendency of popular sentiment and the policy of governments throughout the world were unquestionably in the direction of emancipating international trade from all arbitrary restrictions. But the results of the Franco-Prussian war, and the radical changes since then, in war armaments and forces, have entailed enormous additional expenses upon all the States of Europe, and indirect taxes, by duties on imports, have been resorted to as the only means of meeting these burdens and this is the reason, more than any other, for England's standing almost alone among the nations of Europe as the advocate of commercial freedom.

As to the experience of England under her free-trade policy, I should be willing to rest the entire case of free trade upon that experience. For many years prior to 1842, the entire fiscal system of Great Britain was based upon a most rigid and extreme protective policy. Import duties were levied on almost every article brought into the Kingdom. Over fifteen hundred articles, more than four hundred of which were raw materials, were on her tariff list in 1840. England had enjoyed twenty-seven years of comparative peace, and her prestige and influence over the outside world were never greater. Yet such had been the stagnation of British trade that the value of her exports of manufactures and products which was £51,610,480 in 1815, was only £51,634,623 in 1841, an increase in twenty-seven years of only £24,143. The country was on the verge of national and universal bankruptcy.

Upon taking office as Prime Minister, in 1841, Sir Robert Peel realized that the time had come for a radical change of policy. By the Act of 1842, all prohibitions on imports were removed, and all duties of so protective a character as to be prohibitive were relaxed. The number of articles on which duties were abated was 750, and the remainder were left untouched. As a result the \$12,105,000 deficiency in the national revenue in 1841 was converted into a surplus of \$17,045,000 in 1845, and the new policy found many earnest advocates. In 1844, all duties were taken from wools, and in 1845, 430 articles, chiefly raw materials, were added to the free list. Reduction of tariff taxation was the policy thenceforth, and the present British tariff substantially levies duties upon only seven articles, cocoa, coffee, dried fruit, tea, tobacco,

spirits, and playing-cards, and from these the protective principle is eliminated by taxing to the same extent any corresponding domestic product. All restrictive navigation laws were also repealed.

[The writer next shows the effects of freedom from restriction. Aggregate exports and imports in 1840 were £123,312,000; in 1854, £268,210,000; in 1865, £489,903,000; in 1880, £697,000,000; in 1890, £748,000,000 (\$3,744,715,000). The United Kingdom now, with a population of 39,000,000, has a commerce equal to Austria, France, Germany, and Italy combined, with 157,000,000 population. Great Britain owns about eight-twelfths of the world's shipping, and of its steam tonnage about three-quarters.]

Mr. Wells further states that while the number of incomes of £1,000 and upwards is comparatively decreasing, the number of recipients of smaller incomes is increasing in far greater ratio than population. Savings-bank deposits in England are in the ratio of \$28.28 *per capita*, against \$22.82 in the United States. Pauperism, he states, is rapidly decreasing in England, while increasing in the United States. He claims that Great Britain leads the world in all that pertains to the betterment of the masses.]

Mr. Lodge prints a list of cotton fabrics to which additional protection is given by the McKinley Bill, and shows that they have declined in price since it became operative. But he does not tell his readers that while they have fallen during the year an average of 6.4 per cent., the raw material of which they are made has declined 27 per cent.

The population of the United States increases at the rate of a million and a half every year, and if Mr. Lodge's list of new industrial establishments does not admit of being multiplied by fifty, the deduction is that the country is retrograding industrially rather than advancing.

Mr. Lodge and Mr. McKinley seem to have no clear idea of what industry is. Carry out logically and to the fullest extent their views about it, and you would have every man trying to produce a good deal and sell as little as possible.

THE GERMAN REICHSTAG.

Grenzboten, Leipzig, November 12.

EXPERIENCE has taught—and the fact is made plain by a study of the characteristics of our people, and the social circumstances and historical development of our Nation—that if legislative and political conditions are to make salutary progress, dependence must be placed upon the co-operation and the understanding of the conservative and the moderate-liberal elements. A survey of the history of the Reichstag will show that the extraordinary functions of the imperial mechanism have been exercised, in general, with moderation, and that great conflicts between the Government and the representatives of the people upon the vital national questions have been rare. But on two occasions—in 1878, in consequence of the Socialist Law, and in 1887, in consequence of the Seven Years' Law—the most arbitrary of the powers commanded by the Government in cases of emergency—the power to dissolve the Reichstag—was applied; and at other times the Government was on the verge of resorting to it. Though frequent serious collisions have been averted, the Reichstag has not afforded an edifying spectacle since the early years of its existence. It has not fulfilled the promises that were made to the German people. It has contributed no more to the advancement of political education than it has to the cultivation of patriotism and the strengthening of the national sentiment. The Empire relies for support more upon the discretion of the Government than upon the people's representatives; indeed, the collective influence of these representatives operates rather as a clog to the national development. If the fundamental principles of our national polity had not been firmly laid in the better days of patriotic fervor, we might well despair of establishing them now; and we may congratulate ourselves if we shall be able to retain and guard what we have secured.

For this unsatisfactory state of things the existing suffrage

provisions are chiefly responsible. These provisions have in no way justified themselves, and if their fruits have not yet proved as bad as possible let it not be forgotten that we are still far from the end of the political consequences prepared and fostered by the elective franchise. There may be still more critical times to come—times of mighty social and revolutionary upheavals. We have not yet tested our ability to deal with such manifestations; we can foresee, however, that they may easily prove dangerous.

No unprejudiced observer can conclude that the Reichstag fills the important place in national and public affairs that it is rightly expected to fill, and that it formerly did fill. To be sure, it contains a large number of men of intellectual and social eminence; but it also includes many dozens of individuals whose right to sit in the highest councils of the German people cannot be conceded. Political leadership and inspiration for the Nation are not afforded in due measure by the Reichstag.

The exceeding indifference that is manifested by a great many of the members of the Reichstag in the pursuance of their parliamentary calling, does not heighten respect for this body. In view of the bitterness of the electoral campaigns one would almost think that the weal or woe of the Vaterland hinged upon the decision of each particular constituency. The empty benches of the Reichstag provide a shameful sight, and it is notorious that a strictly legal division of the house would be impossible at by far the larger number of sessions, although in very many cases the fact is overlooked.

The chronic incapacitation of the Reichstag for the constitutional transaction of business, which is in striking contrast with the almost invariably good attendance in the legislatures of the various States, is usually explained by the consideration that the members of the Reichstag are not paid for their services. The provision against salaries was not incorporated in the Constitution of the Empire without strenuous objection. On the second reading, the Reichstag, by a small majority, favored the payment of mileage and salaries, and it was not until the Government had announced its determination not to yield this point that the Reichstag relinquished its demand. The salary proposition was renewed by the Reichstag and again rejected by the Bundesrat. The alternative scheme of payment of salaries by political parties was declared unconstitutional and null by the Court of the Empire.

Weighty arguments both for and against salaries can readily be urged. The cause of universal suffrage suffers a practical hinderance so long as representatives are unpaid. Not everybody can afford to make the pecuniary sacrifice that a member of the Reichstag is required to make, and many a clever man is barred out of Parliament by the requirement. It is impossible to concede the justice of a rule that opens the doors of the Reichstag only to men who are in enjoyment of unusually fortunate pecuniary circumstances. In all the German State legislatures salaries are paid. On the other hand, it is with good reason that the opponents of salaries reply that if the desired allowances were granted there would be a tendency

toward professionalizing service in the Reichstag, that the acceptability of the representation would be diminished, and that the cause of universal suffrage needs, more than any other cause, the imposition of certain restraints, with a view to instituting for representatives, requisites as to personal position, business standing, and social respectability.

A much complained-of defect in our parliamentary representation is the one occasioned by the smallness of the number of members from the practical pursuits. The Reichstag is overrich in officials, States attorneys, authors, professional politicians, and the like; also in landed proprietors and rich men without any particular occupation; but the tradesmen, manufacturers, and artisans are few. Looking at the present composition of the Reichstag from the point of view of our com-

mmercial and industrial life, we find that the three Hanse towns, Königsberg, Breslau, Magdeburg, Halle, Braunschweig, Stettin, Frankfort, several large Saxon centers of industry, etc., are represented exclusively by professional politicians, agitators, and editors of "progressive" or Social-Democratic sympathies; and Berlin's representation is not much different. This is certainly an undesirable condition of affairs for cities that are so important in our national economic life and it is discreditable that the delegated responsibility for the great and multitudinous interests concerned is placed in no other hands.

FINLAND AND ITS MEN.

SUOMALAINEN.

Skilling Magazin, Christiania, October.

IN spite of many dissimilarities, there is really a great likeness in the fate of Norway and Finland. While Finland was subject to Sweden, Norway obeyed Denmark. In both countries there arose, during the time of their dependence, two parties, one national, the other essentially foreign. In both countries the foreign oppression stirred up the national consciousness, and created men who, at the end of the eighteenth century, spoke publicly about the people's rights. The nineteenth century opens with a new era for both nations. The convention at Borga, 1809, made Finland a nation, and the events in 1814 did the same for Norway.

At the time Finland was separated from Sweden, and was united to the eastern colossus, which is so far behind it in culture, the Finnish people were not ready for any political life. The Finns had always been beyond the events of European politics on account of the geographical position of their country, their nationality, and language. Only a few clear-sighted patriots understood the situation. The boldest one among these tried to make his people understand that "we are not Swedes, and Russians we cannot become; let us therefore be Finns!"

But there were only few who understood these words. The others would hear nothing about "being Finns"; they thought that that meant resignation of all western civilization. Nevertheless, this sentence became the Finnish watchword. It was Johan Vilhelm Snellman who, with untiring energy, clearness, and severity, endeavored to convince the Swedish-speaking and cultivated class that they would have no significance and influence except by and through the people; that it was their duty to work for the people of Finland, and claim for it the right, not only to speak its own language, but that that language should be the national one. He started a political daily journal, demanded that Finnish be taught in the schools, and that that language be spoken at the bar. He recognized that only thus could the Finns hold their own. His people is at last awakened. His pupils have seen his reformatory demands realized. The cultivated class now see that Finland's best arm is the patriotism of the people. Everybody is now interested in national affairs.

Snellman's pioneer labors have been finished by his friend, Agathon Meurman, and he has become the leader in all subsequent work. He is our best and most pointed writer, and has used his talent in an uninterrupted conflict with the adversaries of the Finnish cause. Meurman is more conservative than Snellman.

Dark days have come upon Finland. After Panslavism had struck at the freedom of various parts of the Russian Empire, it has in the last decades reached out after Finland. But there was never any good reason for a reckless extermination of national peculiarities, as in Poland. Never had the Finns revolted, nor had foreigners ruined the farmers as in the Baltic provinces. Still, all that proved but little in the favor of the Finn. The ruling Panslavic party supported a daily paper, and made it its object to attack the peaceful natives. When the Finnish papers tried to defend the people and their leaders,

Russia forbade them to write. But they found another way in which to make themselves heard. The foremost Finns began to publish books in foreign languages and in foreign countries, books that explained to the civilized world, how Finland was ill-treated and oppressed. It was Meurman who first tried this method. In 1890 he published *Finland, Now and Before*.

Leo Mechelin has lived and worked in entirely different circles, but with no less patriotism. That party, which at first opposed Snellman's endeavors for the Finnish national movement, was led by the *Helsingfors Journal*. Mechelin has of late been one of the most prominent men on that paper. That party believed that the future of the Finnish people depended upon its ability to follow the European development; it, therefore labored for liberal reforms.

Much younger than the already mentioned men is Prof. J. R. Danielson, but he has been more honored than they. As a scholar he was already well known for his work, *Die Nordische Frage in den Jahren 1746-1751*, published in 1888. But his renown rests now on his book, *Finland's Union with Russia*, published in 1890 as a dissection and exposure of Ordin's highly laised but false work, *Finland's Oppressions*—a work written for one that hated Finland, and who desired its ruin. Danielson exposed Ordin completely. Since its publication the Russian censor does not allow any articles to be published that are friendly to Finland and the Finns; neither can any book or pamphlet be issued which is not Panslavic. In such a way a great empire deports itself against a small and feeble nation!

Meurman was the leader of the peasants, Mechelin that of the nobility, and Danielson spoke for the university and the clerical party.

Our defensive works seem to be in vain. Panslavism is growing bolder and bolder, less and less indifferent to justice and universal human rights, and more and more cruel and reckless. We have left us as the only means of present help to grow strong *inwardly*. We labor now that the people may be raised intellectually, that we may grow in material prosperity, and that our national literature may be an honor to us. We believe in the success of moral strength, and in final victory. This belief supports us, and upon it rests our patriotism.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

IDENTIFICATION OF CRIMINALS BY MEASUREMENTS—A VISIT TO M. BERTILLON.

Folksbladet, Christiania, October.

TOO many people are condemned on mistaken identity. To take photographs is useful, but they accumulate too rapidly, and the labor of searching them is too great, requiring too large a staff of assistants. By means of M. Bertillon's system a criminal can be identified in a few minutes or the fact established that he was never before arrested. How this is done can best be explained by narrating a late visit to M. Bertillon.

Escorted by a prominent French detective, we entered the room where criminals are measured and *les fiches* are kept. The *fiche* is a card about eight inches long and six inches broad. On it is written the criminal's name, his measurements, some of his peculiar features, and it contains his photograph in two positions—*en face et en profil*. The main purpose of the profile is to show the shape of the ear, because the ear is that part of the body which photography can picture best. *Les fiches* are kept in small boxes. They are arranged in divisions according to the measurements they contain. One division contains boxes with measurements of heads of a certain length; it is subdivided into sections according to the width of the heads, etc. The measurements are written upon the outside of the box, so that they may be easily read.

This is the theory of M. Bertillon's system. Certain bones can be measured upon the living subject with greatest exact-

ness. The dimensions vary in the different persons within certain definite limits, but do not vary in definite proportions to each other. Taking a certain number of measurements on a certain person, we obtain proportions which answer to that individual alone and to no other. In the eight years in which anthropometry has been practiced no two individuals have been found to have the same measures. No two human beings are alike. The measures are constant; the change in the grown person extremely little; the measurements are always and at all times reliable means for identification.

The most important measures are those of the head, its length and width; the length of the middle finger, the forearm, the foot, and the little finger. To be of practical use, the results must be classified. That is done by dividing them into three groups: (1) small, (2) middle, (3) large. For instance, three different sizes of head, the head measured lengthwise, are determined thus: 1. those less than 184 mm.; 2. those between 184 and 189 mm.; 3. those which are 190 mm. and more.

Suppose we have a man before us whom we have measured, and we want to know if he has been before us at an earlier date. We may have to look for his card among tens of thousands. Take the length of his head; it is 187 mm.; this belongs in group 2. We thereby dispose of at least 60,000 cards by putting groups 1 and 3 aside. Take the width of his head and proceed likewise, and we again reduce the number among which we have to search probably thirty thousand. Thus we proceed, and by each measurement we reduce the number of cards we shall have to search to a very small figure. At last, we have only a few cards left, and we know with certainty whether we have measured the man before or not. The whole process takes but a few minutes.

When M. Bertillon had explained the system, he proposed to show us an illustration of its working.

A young man, who was arrested that morning, was called up and measured. The whole proceeding was very like the measure-taking by a tailor. The assistants also measured the man's height, standing and sitting; the length of his outstretched arms, the length and breadth of his ear. When that was done M. Bertillon, holding the card in his hand, asked him: "What is your name?" "Albert Felix." "Were you arrested before?" "No, never!" "Is that true?" "Yes, sir!" As the young man was the leader of a band of thieves his word was not believed.

He was taken out, and we began to search. One row of boxes after another was pushed aside after we had compared their figures with the figures upon the card. At last only two boxes and two cards were left. We took one card. One glance sufficed to show a difference of a few millimetres in some of the measures of the head. It was not his card. We took the last. M. Bertillon covered the photograph upon it. All figures corresponded exactly to those on Felix's card. He was called in again and asked once more. He repeated his former statement, but with less confidence. M. Bertillon removed the cover from the photograph and lo—there stood the original before it. Upon being again interrogated Felix repeated his first story, but broke down. The photograph was shown to him. At first he insisted that it was not his picture, but being told that he was Alfred Louis Lemaire, that he had been in prison for two years, he owned up to the truth. "Yes — — that is my name. I knew you would find me."

The most remarkable fact was that not one card among those thousands even approached the measures taken from the young man in such a way that we could be in doubt. No mistake could be made.

The system has been in use in France for eight years, and found to be extremely useful. Russia and other countries have now introduced it, but its complete usefulness will only appear when it shall be introduced into England and America—those two hiding-places for criminals.

SOME NEGLECTED POINTS IN THE THEORY OF SOCIALISM.

T. B. VEBLEN.

Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia, November.

THE immediate occasion for the writing of this paper was given by the publication of Mr. Herbert Spencer's essay, "From Freedom to Bondage";* although it is not altogether a criticism of that essay. It is not my purpose to controvert the position taken by Mr. Spencer as regards the present feasibility of any socialist scheme. The paper is mainly a suggestion offered in the spirit of the disciple, with respect to a point not adequately covered by Mr. Spencer's discussion, and which has received but very scanty attention at the hands of any other writer on either side of the socialistic controversy. This main point is as to an economic ground, as a matter of fact, for the existing unrest that finds expression in the demands of socialist agitators.

The most obtrusive feature of the change demanded by the advocates of Socialism is governmental control of the industrial activities of society—the nationalization of industry. The motive of the movement towards corporate action on the part of the community—State control of industry—has been largely that of industrial expediency. Another motive, however, has gone with this one, and has grown more prominent as the popular demands in this direction have gathered wider support and taken more definite form. The injustice, the inequality, of the existing system are made much of. There is a distinct unrest abroad, a discontent with things as they are, and the cry of injustice is the expression of this more or less widely prevalent discontent. This discontent is the truly socialistic element in the situation.

The economic ground of this popular feeling must be found, if we wish to understand the significance, for our industrial system, of the movement to which it supplies the motive. If its causes shall appear to be of a transient character, there is little reason to apprehend a permanent or radical change of our industrial system as the outcome of the agitation; while if this popular sentiment is found to be the outgrowth of any of the essential features of the existing social system, the chances of its ultimately working a radical change in the system will be much greater.

The modern industrial system is based on the institution of private property under free competition, and it cannot be claimed that these institutions have heretofore worked to the detriment of the material interests of the average member of society. The existing system does not tend to make the industrious poor poorer, as measured absolutely in means of livelihood; but it does tend to make them relatively poorer in their own eyes, as measured in terms of comparative economic importance; and, curious as it may seem at first sight, that is what seems to count.

Man, as we find him to-day, has much regard to his good fame—to his standing in the esteem of his fellow-men. This characteristic he has always had, and no doubt always will have. This regard for reputation may take the noble form of a striving after a good name; but the existing organization of society does not in any way preëminently foster that line of development. Integrity and personal worth will, of course, count for something, now as always; but in the case of a person of moderate pretensions and opportunities, such as the average of us are, one's reputation for excellence in this direction does not penetrate far enough into the very wide environment to which a person is exposed in modern society, to satisfy even a very modest craving for respectability.

One does not "make much of a showing" in the eyes of the

* Introductory paper of the book entitled "A Plea for Liberty," edited by Thomas Mackay. See digest of the book, LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. II., p. 550.

large majority of the people with whom one meets, except by unremitting demonstrations of ability to pay. This is practically the only means which the average of us have of impressing our respectability on the many to whom we are personally unknown, but whose transient good opinion we would so gladly enjoy. People, therefore, are discontented, not because they cannot obtain the creature comforts which are in themselves desirable, but because they cannot acquire enough property to impress their respectability on those with whom they come in contact. Hence, the protest against our existing system of society is heard, not from the abjectly poor, but from those who do not habitually, or of necessity, suffer physical privation.

The ground, then, of the unrest with which we are concerned is, very largely, jealousy—envy if you choose; and the ground of this particular form of jealousy, that makes for socialism, is to be found in the institution of private property. With private property, under modern conditions, this jealousy and unrest are unavoidable.

The main object of attack by the Socialists is, of course, private property. Under a system which should allow no inequality of acquisition or of income, the form of emulation which is due to the possibility of such inequality, would also tend to become obsolete. With the abolition of private property, the characteristic of human nature which now finds its exercise in this form of emulation, would logically find exercise in other, perhaps nobler and socially more serviceable, activities; it is at any rate not easy to imagine it running with any line of action more futile or less worthy of human effort.

Under a social order where common labor would no longer be a mark of peculiar economic necessity and consequent low economic rank on the part of the laborer, it is even conceivable that labor might practically come to assume that character of nobility in the eyes of society at large, which it now sometimes assumes in the speculations of the well-to-do, in their complacent moods. Much has sometimes been made of this possibility by Socialist speculators, but the inference has something of a utopian look, and no one, certainly, is entitled to build institutions for the coming social order on this dubious ground.

What there seems to be ground for claiming is that a society which has reached our present degree of industrial efficiency would not go into the Socialist or Nationalist state with as many chances of failure, as a community whose industrial development is still at the stage at which strenuous labor on the part of nearly all members is barely sufficient to make both ends meet.

A NEW VIEW OF THE SURPLUS OF WOMEN,

ARABELLA KENEALY, M.D.

Westminster Review, London, November.

JUST now, when by the recent census returns we have assurance of our great numerical preponderance, it is interesting to inquire whether there can be found therein anything to our advantage. I think the universal opinion is in the negative. Women regard the unequal ratio as deplorable, while many men look upon it as further proof of their own especial value, as showing women to be but the cipher in the world of numbers.

It is known that in nature's economy the masculine element prevails, there being more boys than girls born into the world. Work in the world, the meeting in battle, the going down to the sea in ships, all the dangers of modern living, are incurred in undue share by men, so that the ratio of nature's numbers is reversed.

Yet, now that women are entering every year more freely the lists of competitive living, one reason of our lesser risk of death and our longer life is fast disappearing; but it is unlikely that we shall ever equally share man's dangers, and so there

will continue to exist on our side superiority of numbers. This being true, it is comforting to reflect that distinct benefits have accrued and still accrue to the sex from this surplus it so deprecates.

I cannot persuade my sisters that as individuals we do not suffer, and suffer severely thereby, but as a race we are undoubtedly gainers. The suffering is only another exemplification of the law of nature which sacrifices the individual to the type. This numerical preponderance has brought into woman's life the all-important factor of competitive struggle, so essential to the development and survival of the fittest. In all the centuries past, while man's progress was always stimulated by contact and contest with the world, women must have been left far behind in physical and mental evolution, had not her preponderating numbers, raising difficulties and impossibilities in her marriage chances—then her only plane of existence—forced upon her parents the necessity of developing to the full all the charms and faculties she possessed.

As man progressed, his ideas of womanly possibilities progressed, and his demands had to be satisfied by a corresponding feminine advance. It is not now coarsely confessed that our girls are trained for the marriage-market; yet we must admit that this has been, and still is, the most important underlying object of feminine education. But now that the increasing surplus of women begins to emphasize the impossibility of marrying all our daughters, we are compelled to fit them for professions and occupations whereby they can care for themselves. In this is seen the best possible result of our excess in number. It carries us out into the current of larger and fuller life. Woman now navigates the high seas of existence, and the world is learning to welcome her white sails.

The improved position and education of women are almost entirely due to their numbers. Equality in ratio of sexes by practically insuring marriage to every woman would have precluded or greatly lessened the necessity for self-dependence, and her training to that end would not have arisen. The woman who learns that she may nobly win her bread sets an example of attainment which her wealthier sister must follow, unless she is content to be left in the rear of feminine progress.

The matrimonial contest has been an essential impulse in the history of our development, and has by no means always acted unworthily. With the noblest and most womanly of women the ideal of wifehood and motherhood is heart-enshrined. To this end she perfects her womanhood, and denies and disciplines her nature. That which in the commercially-minded woman is an unworthy motive, is, with her finer-souled sister, perhaps, the highest instinct of her being; and though she may hunger all her life for the love of husband and child, she yet keeps in her heart a standard of marriage which largely influences her development.

The—may I say fictitious?—value which in all ways is set upon wedlock, tends to place this estate upon a pinnacle, and the struggle which must end in the disappointment to many is made a distinct evolutionary impulse to all. The disproportion in the sexes is not conducive to general happiness. It is undoubtedly one of the most potent causes of "failure" in marriage. A man who is not loved is accepted to avoid spinsterhood. But few married women who confess the truth are at all satisfied with their lot; a majority would gladly exchange it for the state of single blessedness.

Let each woman recognize early that she may not marry, and provide herself with some occupation which shall render her more independent of marriage, actually and morally—indeed entirely she may never be, so long as human nature remains what it is—but she will be far happier unmarried and absorbed in the vocation of her choice than she could be if married unsuitably. There is danger, too, from the effeteness of the young men of to-day, that our developed womanhood will find no men with whom to mate.

THE GERMAN LAW OF INSURANCE AGAINST
INVALIDISM AND OLD AGE.

T. E. YOUNG,

A VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES.

*Journal of the Institute of Actuaries, London, Extra
Number.*

THE law adopted by the German Reichstag on the 23d of May, 1889, for insurance against invalidism and old age, must demand careful attention as one of the most daring social and economic experiments in modern history.

Its many varied aspects solicit and repay the sedulous thought of the philosopher, as a contribution to one of the deepest problems in the evolution of man; of the statesman, as a signal tentative experiment in the compacting of a nation into an intimate and interdependent unity; of the economist, as a bold departure from principles of social condition which had generally prevailed, and as a practical criticism upon the doctrine of *laissez faire*; of the historian, as a problem in the mode of development of nations; of the moralist, as a contribution to practical social ethics; and of the actuary, as affording him a question which is peculiarly fitted to engage the disciplined thought and experience in which he has been trained.

In the discussion in the Reichstag it was forcibly pointed out by many members that the intervention of the State subsidy was liable to attach a pauperizing tendency to the Bill, and that the additional indirect taxation requisite would fall, principally upon the poorer classes, so that the subsidy, designed as a blessing, might ultimately be regarded by the people as a curse.

If we image to the mental eye the vast and intricate system which the scheme necessarily involves; the disciplined and coherent army of officials, in opposition frequently to popular views and feelings; the attraction of the capable and intelligent, the gifted and sagacious, from the general community to this privileged class; the consequent impoverishment in intellect, and the higher qualities of service, of the constantly denuded populace; the severe taxation, with its absolute restraint upon popular liberty, popular comfort, popular education in life, popular development in general, popular taste, culture, and civilization, produced by limitation of the requisite means, and of capacity to procure them; the practically illimitable cost of administration; the additional burden of official salaries and pensions to those in place and power; we perceive a *tout ensemble* which surrounds the picture with a gloomy setting.

The payment of a portion of the contributions by the employers will, I fully apprehend from the teachings of economic history, involve a reduction in the nominal amount of wages, and consequently a further restriction of personal and social life. The employers will obviously seek to transfer a portion of their burden of enforced charges to the laborers' gains: hence reduced wages with higher prices: all acting in combined power against the workman's impoverished condition. In our old poor-law history, the taxes in aid of wages invariably meant a diminution of wages and a degradation of the position of the laborer. Political economy is the teaching of the repetition of effects, when similar causes and conditions exist.

Hence, with augmented taxation and a reduction of the means of life, we shall, I fear, find the prices of the laborers' essentials of life—to omit altogether regard of personal comforts—gradually increasing: so that we obtain the relation of advancing cost and diminishing means of purchase, involving, by restriction of the necessities of livelihood, defective and inefficient work, and the disastrous enfeeblement of individual enterprise.

Moreover, the law restrains the development of the individual, and consequently of the national character. Men advance in civilization by toil and patience only.

The social and industrial character and aptitudes are created and nourished by self-dependence and self-action in such spheres as those embraced by this law: by the consequent teaching of successful and painful experience; by the discovery of more effective modes of combined action and enterprise which defective experiments have taught through the discipline of failure, and by that spontaneous adjustment of relations between themselves, which is the distinguishing evidence of a genuine and organic national life. Hence, I doubt not that the advancement of social and national character, the effective educational training of the community by experience of their own labors and sufferings, are seriously imperiled by the wide-reaching nature and minute intervention of this scheme; and the natural evolution of the people to a higher stage of progress crippled and embarrassed. For history is not a mere chronological sequence; it is a chain of causes linked indissolubly with effects, and of effects as now assuming a causal power.

It will, I think, be conceded that the formation of an elevated self-reliance, associated with social justice and regard, constituting in the totality a righteous national character, is the appropriate aim of all institutions which, themselves transient, should universally include in even brighter outline this perpetually imminent issue. And it follows, as a corollary, that all attempts by governments at administrative and executive power which are inconsistent with this fundamental principle, are to be sedulously and unscrupulously criticised before the individual surrenders any additional portion of his freedom.

Government, in its true sense, is simply the body corporate, protecting its constituent members, and so maintaining and expanding the unity they compose: but all excursions beyond the provision and enlargement of equal rights, all processes, therefore, which tend to affect detrimentally the individual, and consequently the national character, are to be judged by a severe and far-reaching standard.

Finally, the scheme creates a strong probability of extended emigration from Germany of the more vigorous and intelligent classes, induced by the financial and social pressure created by the scheme itself.

MORAL AND SOCIAL REFORMS IN CONGRESS.

GEORGE HAROLD WALKER.

Chautauquan, Meadville, December.

IN nothing is the change more marked than in the line of temperance. Under the rules of both branches of Congress the sale of intoxicating liquors is now prohibited in the Capitol, but these are not strictly enforced. With the growth of the temperance sentiment throughout the country has come an increase in the number of Senators and Representatives who are teetotalers. The Congressional Temperance Society, founded by the late Vice-President Wilson, continues to hold annual meetings that grow in popularity and interest.

Tobacco and snuff have their adherents in Congress, though the snuff-takers, for the most part, have passed away. As to smoking, it may be said that the habit is not losing ground. In both Houses there is a rule against it during a session. This rule is rigidly observed in the Senate; but not so in the House of Representatives. Speaker Reed, however, made up his mind that if the House had a rule it should be strictly obeyed. He issued instructions to the sergeant-at-arms and his deputies that they request all members with lighted cigars to withdraw from within the bar of the House. At first the smokers demurred, but the protest was unavailing. The Speaker presented the alternative of obeying the rule or abolishing it. It is hoped that the reform will be permanent.

Undoubtedly women of the viler classes still exert an influence in the lobby, but they are less bold than they were. Congressional home-life in Washington has made a great advance. A far greater proportion of members now bring their wives and daughters with them than ever before, and the control which a good home exerts in the affairs of men in general is not without its influence upon national legislation.

Civil service reform has done much to improve the morals of Congress. The merit system has now obtained almost complete control of every bureau in the Government service, and the opportunity of baser natures is passing away. Fortunately the danger confronting women seeking Government employment has lessened.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE NORSE UPON ENGLISH
LITERATURE IN THE EIGHTEENTH AND
NINETEENTH CENTURIES.

JÓN STEFÁNSSON.

Nordisk Tidskrift för Vetenskap, Konst, och Industri, Stockholm, Sjätte Häftet.

WHEN Torfœus, Bartholin, Ole Worm, and others revealed the greatness of Norse antiquity to the English, they immediately recognized their consanguinity. Under the Latin dress they beheld the strong muscles and sinews, and saw the characteristics of self-confidence and independence.

Already in Dryden we perceive the northern influence. In his Miscellany (1694) is a poem "The Waking of Angantheow," which, though it abounds in faults, and is so modernized that it is really a literary curiosity, is a translation from the Norse.

Thomas Gray (1716-71) felt the influence of the fresh strength, that comes from the Old. In some of his minor poems we find that romantic renaissance and naturalism which came to full ripeness towards the end of the century, and by means of O. Verelius's "Index Linguæ Veteris Scytho-Scandicae sive Gothicæ" (Upsala 1691) he spells out some old Norse poems. Old Icelandic or old Norse was unknown at that time outside of Iceland. In Scandinavia it was called *Scythian*, in England *Runick*. The majority of educated people considered it a kind of cabballistic outcrop of the Hebrew, and connected it with magic and sorcery. Gray called that peculiar language *Norse*, and it has retained the name in England ever since. From Horace Walpole's letters it appears that Gray was busy with Norse poems as early as 1761. Gray made one mistake in his translations, and though it has been corrected time and again, the English seem never to learn the truth. He translated a certain line in "Krákumál," the death song of Ragnar Lodbrók, "from the foe's capacious skull we'll drink," instead of, "from the foe's round horn we'll drink." Percy followed him in 1763 and it seems still to be believed in England that the old heroes drank beer and mead out of the skulls of their enemies.

Contemporarily with Gray, Percy, the collector of the Ballads, showed great interest in the Northern literature. In 1763 he published a prose translation of five *Runick* poems, as he called them. In 1758-59 Mallet published in French a work which more than any other served to make the Northern antiquity known to Europeans. He called it "Introduction à l'histoire de Dannemarc." It influenced Macpherson, Chatterton, Percy, Scott, and even Goethe.

The close of the century is the beginning of the age of great poetry. The relation of that new poetry to the old Norse is best defined by Southey. In the "Quarterly Review" for January, 1827, he writes: "Gray's translations of *Runick* poems made a strong impression upon the new generation of poets." Percy's translation of Mallet's book, his "Northern Antiquities," strengthened the impression. The poets at once show this influence. They transferred their enthusiasm from the classical heroes to the Northern, to those of Valhalla. Southey is perfectly at home in Norse mythology, and so were probably his friends Coleridge and Wordsworth. All those literary historians, who find the roots to the English romantic school in Percy's "Reliques of Ancient Poetry" overlook entirely the Norse influence. Southey talks further about a collection of poems, from Devonshire and Cornwall, treating old Norse subjects. Among the authors, he mentions Miss Seward and Mr. Polwhele, and a Mr. Hole "whose Norse poem was as pretentious as Glover's Leonidas in its time." All this shows the extent of interest taken in the Northern antiquity.

But the most earnest "Scandophile" was Dr. Sayers, of Norwich. After him followed Walter Savage Landor as the English representative for Northern literature. His story, "Gunnlaug and Helga," was published in 1805 and is the Gunnlaug Ormstunga's Saga retold in rhyme. In powerful, but hard verses, Landor tells the Northern "Romeo and Juliet" story. It was only a "*tour de force*," the impulse to which came from his friend William Herbert, who also was a "Scandophile."

Byron, Shelley, and Keats were but little interested in the Northern poetry. But Walter Scott embraced it with the same warmth as that of his native country. He understood the masterly storytelling and character delineations of the Sagas. He has retold the *Eyrbyggja Saga* in his own way, and published it in "Illustrations of Northern Antiquities" in 1814. Scott has evidently made a kind of preliminary study of the Icelandic Saga writers. He has been to school with them.

Long after Scott many of the Icelandic Sagas were translated by Laing, Dasent, Head, and William Morris. In the latter the Norse takes the supreme place and completely overshadows all other influences. It is a phenomenon, because it is so rare in the latter quarter of the nineteenth century, and must be spoken of to some extent.

Never has an English author been so permeated with the spirit of the Sagas and Eddas as William Morris. He lives and breathes in their atmosphere. He would like to change the present day to Saga times. Morris's Icelandic period begins after the publication of "The Life and Death of Jason" (1867). He has translated, in company with the Icelander Erik Magnusson, several Sagas. The translation is faithful, but rendered in such antiquated English that modern readers find it very difficult to read. At present he is publishing a Saga Library, issued by the antiquarian Quaritch. The first volume has just been issued. Morris's main work is "The Earthly Paradise" (1868-70) in four volumes. It resembles the "Canterbury Tales" to some extent. It does not contain any lyrical passages, but the tone of the Sagas pervades it. The great characters of the Saga, such as that of Gudrun, are not elaborated sufficiently. There is only one now living poet who could characterize Hallgerd, and that is Algernon Charles Swinburne. He might have painted a Gudrun, and a Brynhild.

Morris's description of Icelandic landscapes are picturesque, and true to nature. He has been on the island and seen it with his own eyes. But his besetting sin pursues him. He uses antiquated words and forms.

His next great work is "The Story of Sigurd the Volsung and the Fall of the Niblung." It treats the subject of the Volsung Saga; its sources are the Saga of that name and the Elder Edda. It was published in 1877, in four volumes. It is written in pure English. The whole work is majestic, and cast in epic grandeur; it is imposing like Milton's "Paradise Lost." But it lacks warmth and that passionate fire, which burns in Wagner's Tetralogy on the same subject "Ring des Nibelungen."

In 1888, England lost one of her finest literary critics, Matthew Arnold, who was also a poet. One of his best poems is "Balder's Death," a subject taken from the Younger Edda. His verse is more elegant and more carefully chiseled than that of Morris.

R. Buchanan's and Aytoun's translations of Norse poetry are full of merit. Aytoun's reproduction of Regnar Lodbrók's "Death-song" is brilliant.

England's most important ancient poem is "The Tale of Beowulf," but it originated on Scandinavian soil. It is not yet clear where Shakespeare got his knowledge about Hamlet. Shakespeare's Hamlet is more like the Icelandic Amloda Saga than Saxo's story, from which Shakespeare is supposed to have drawn his Hamlet.

England is far behind Scandinavia and Germany in the study of the Norse antiquity. Nevertheless for a thousand years the English have drawn from it.

THE BARD OF THE DIMBOVITZA.*

FREDERIC HARRISON.

Fortnightly Review, London, November.

THE new volume of people's poetry which the Queen of Roumania presents to the English reader has a curious history, and will arouse much interest. These strange and beautiful songs, she says in her "Introduction," are peculiar to a certain district of Roumania, and are heard only among gatherings of peasant girls, who transmit them by oral tradition. Hélène Vacaresco, of whose sad loves the world has heard so much, spent four years in collecting them from the peasant women on her father's estates. She was able to hear them, partly by a ruse and partly in secret, as with inexhaustible patience she listened to the girls spinning, or the lute-players, gypsies, and fortune-tellers trolling them out in taverns and fairs, or the reapers chanting at their work. The songs have never been reduced to a written form, and are kept out of reach of the public ear. "Carmen Sylva" tells us that they are mostly unrhymed rhythmical improvisations, sung to a monotonous chant, accompanied, perhaps, with a *cobza*, or lute, beginning and ending with a wild refrain which strikes the key-note of each poem. The Queen, in her enthusiasm, further declares that they are "truly noble in their childlike purity, simple treatment of, and sympathy with, every phase of natural human experience." And there is much in the collection to justify her enthusiasm.

The book, which contains some fifty pieces, is the joint product of three ladies of different nationality and language. The collector of the songs, Hélène Vacaresco, is a native Roumanian, familiar with the dialect and ways of the peasant girls, but knows no English. "Carmen Sylva," by birth a German Princess, knows enough English to superintend the translation, and she writes the "Introduction." But whatever the poetic gifts of the brilliant Queen, it is clear that no foreigner could possibly have given these strange poems their English form. That was the part of Alma Strettell, already favorably known by her translations from the Greek and other languages. The pieces read as if they were original poems sung in English—say by an Irish or gipsy girl.

The poems have the wild melancholy and fierce simplicity of all true popular ballads, with an undertone of ghastly mystery that reminds one of the Highland second-sight and Irish fairy tales. They belong to a world of banshees and wraiths; there are bits in the vein of *The Twa Corbies* and *Proud Maisie*; and there are refrains recalling the *Pharmaceutria* of Theocritus. But these Roumanian songs have a character peculiarly their own. They are directly, passionately, fiercely human; rich in poetic sympathy with external nature, but regarding it almost as the comrade and friend of man. Love, glory, sorrow, death—are the constant themes; but mainly death and the grave, in a thousand weird and poetic phrases. The entire absence from them of any allusion to Christian ideas suggests that the basis of the poems may belong to pre-Christian ages; and, possibly, may have been colored by gipsy influences.

There are elements of the Greek joy in all beautiful sights and sounds, with Sapphic frankness in expressing passion and delight in life as such; but there is also a fierce love of battle and of blood, such as rings through the Niebelungen epic, which is anything but Greek.

A poem, named *I am Content*, opens thus:

As he lay a-dying, the soldier spake:
"I am content!
Let my mother be told, in the village there,
And my bride in the hut be told,
That they must pray with folded hands—
With folded hands for me."
The soldier is dead, and with folded hands
His bride and his mother pray.

* Roumanian Folk-songs, collected from the peasants, by Hélène Vacaresco, translated by Carmen Sylva and Alma Strettell.

On the field of battle they dug his grave,
And red with his life-blood the earth was dyed.
The earth they laid him in.
The sun looked down on him there and spake:
"I am content."
And flowers bloomed thickly upon his grave,
And were glad they blossomed there.

* * * * *

[Then the soldier in his grave hears the roaring of wind in the trees, and asks if it is the fluttering of the banner. The wind replies that it is not, but that the fight is done and the banner won, and his comrades have borne it away; to which he responds, "I am content." Then shepherds and their flocks pass by, and he asks if it is the battle roar. They tell him no; that the fight is o'er, and the country is joyful and free. Once more he says, "I am content."]

Then he heareth the lovers laughing pass,
And the soldier asks once more:
"Are these not the voices of them that love,
That love—and remember me?"
"Not so, my hero," the lovers say,
"We are those that remember not;
For the spring has come and the earth has smiled,
And the dead must be forgot."
Then the soldier spake from the deep, dark grave:
"I am content."

For sheer lust of blood it would not be easy to match the *Song of the Dagger*:

The dagger at my belt it dances
Whene'er I dance;
But when I drink the foaming winecup,
Then it grows sad;
For it is thirsty, too, the dagger—
It thirsts for blood!

"Give me drink," it saith, "O Master,
"For if I wear no stain of crimson
The sunshine is ashamed to glitter
Upon my blade."

Then give, that I, too, may be drunken
With the warm blood that flows from wounds;
The maids will find thy kisses sweeter
When thou hast quenched my thirst,
And I shall dance, when thou art dancing
More gaily at thy belt."

Mingled with this wild spirit of fight come melancholy chants of the love-sick maiden and the hopeless swain. *The Maiden's Blood*, with the refrain:

Upon an evening in the month of May,
When from the heavens, like a burning tear,
The sun dropped down—

is Sapphic in its deep erotic agony. Again, the song of the *Barren Woman* has this sad refrain:

Mine ear is full of the murmur of rocking cradles,
"For a single cradle," said Nature, "I would give every one of my graves."

Joy shrinketh and turneth from me, like the setting sun from the earth.

Fruitful women draw nigh me, and tenderly clasp my hand;
My threshold makes question and asks me: "Speak, oh, when will he come?"

I am filled with hate for the earth, that is fruitful and faileth not.
Only the graves I love, for in them nought quickens more.

Here are two quaint, sad stanzas, which are happy examples of passion, giving life to the lifeless world:

Two birds flew into the sunset glow,
And one of them was my love, I know.
Ah, had it but flown to my heart, its nest!

Two stars remembered thee long ago—
And one of them was my heart's great woe,
If it had but forgotten, and paled in the West!

LITERATURE IN THE SOUTH SINCE THE WAR.

THOMAS NELSON PAGE.

Lippincott's Magazine, Philadelphia, November.

EVEN before the Civil War, the increased interest in literature at the South, resulting largely from the reputation of Poe and the influence of Simms, Hayne, Thompson, Cooke, and a few others, had made itself felt among the booksellers. During the great crisis the fervor of the South burst forth in passionate utterance, assuming generally, as was natural, the lyrical form.

Several collections of this expression of the popular feeling have been made, such as *Simm's War Poetry of the South*, and Miss Mason's *Southern Poems of the War*. A number of the poems are by their manifest feeling and sincerity raised above the plane of mediocrity. Randal's *Maryland*, *My Maryland* was the first in point of time (April, 1861) and is second to none in martial ring. It was an inspiration, as was the selection by Miss Cary, now Mrs. Burton Harrison, of the ringing tune "Lauriger Horatius," wedded to which it became immediately the Marseillaise of the Confederacy. Other poems worthy to be claimed as literature were likewise the outgrowth of this fervor.

After the war, for the first time in the existence of the South the impulse to literary action and the conditions for such action met. The South realized the benefit to the North of her greater literary activity and facility of publication. She writhed under the sense of standing dumb before the world in her hour of defeat. She felt the need of some advocate to assume the public defense of her action at the bar of posterity; she craved some perpetual memorial of her sacrifices. Another impelling motive was the want of bread and the necessity to exercise every faculty for its procurement. Agriculture was prostrate; commerce had not been born. Literature was a possibility.

Women were the first to recognize the opportunity of the situation. Women had written before the war and had attained pecuniary success. Miss Evans had written *Macaria* during the war, and sixty thousand copies had been sold.

"Marion Harland," Mrs. Terhune, whose home was at the North, had been writing during the war, and after its termination was the first to depict the fortitude and heroism displayed on both sides. Her *Sunnybank*, framed as a sequel to her first novel, *Alone*, was published in 1886, and has the honor of being first to utilize the romantic material of the war without gross partizanship. This was followed by many other works, all good, and some notably so.

Mrs. Jeffrey, who had published in 1857 *Poems by Rosa*, in 1871 issued a volume of poems, and in 1881 *The Crimson Hand and Other Poems*, and in 1884 her novel, *Marah*.

In 1867 appeared three books by Southern women—*Diary of a Southern Refugee During the War* (not written for publication, and therefore worthy to be published), by Mrs. John W. McGuire, of Virginia; *Fair Oaks*, by Mrs. E. W. Bellamy, over the name of "Kampo Thorpe"; and *St. Elmo*, by Miss Evans, who shortly afterwards became Mrs. Wilson. *St. Elmo* was extraordinarily successful, and received much praise and much condemnation. It brought the author such reputation that three years later she is said to have sold the copyright of *Vashti* for \$1,500.

In 1870 a new writer appears under the *nom de plume* of Christian Reed, whose first book, *Valerie Aylmer*, contained great promise, and met with a success which inspired Miss Fisher—now Mrs. Tiernan—to follow it with a series of novels, all well conceived and well written.

Meanwhile, throughout the South, others had not been idle. Cooke, Simms, and Henry Timrod had done some good work. Four magazines were started at different times—*The Land We Love*, at Charlotte, N. C.; *The New Eclectic*, *The Southern*

Magazine, and *The Southern Review*, all at Baltimore; all of which languished and ultimately died for want of support.

But the Southern writers persisted. Poets sang of the South and its balm-laden breezes. Hayne, Lanier, Thompson, Mrs. Preston, Father Ryan, and others, all unheeded, sang to their own hearts. His *How Rubenstein Played* has made famous (after his death) the name of George William Bagby.

Col. Johnston's Georgia sketches, under the title of *Dukesborough Tales*, have made his name well known. The name and reputation of Mr. Cable are as well known in the North as in the South, as is that of Mr. Harris, the author of *Uncle Remus*.

In a Boston magazine appeared a series of stories instinct with the breath of the mountains of Tennessee. They bore the name of Charles Egbert Craddock—now known to be the name adopted by Miss Murfree, of Tennessee. About the same time Miss McClelland, of Virginia, gained fame by her novel, *Oblivion*.

Many other writers about this time asserted claims for recognition which could not well be denied. Miss Elliott, of South Carolina; Colonel Jones, of Georgia; Miss Mary Spier Tiernan, of Maryland; Miss Mary Tucker McGill, Armistead C. Gordon, and many others, helped to obtain literary recognition for the South.

Chief among the late writers are, Prof. James A. Harrison, Miss Frances C. Baylor, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Miss Magruder, Lafcadéo Hearn, Miss Amélie Rives (now Mrs. Chanler), Miss Grace King, H. S. Edwards, James L. Allen, W. W. Archer, R. T. W. Duke, Jr., Miss M. Elliot Seawell, Miss Katharine P. Wood, Matt. Crim, and Miss Viola Roseboro'.

The South perfectly understands and appreciates the value of literary work, and recently, for the first time in its history, has comprehended the fact that it has a life worth preserving, and possesses a power fully equal to its preservation.

MR. HENRY JAMES.

Murray's Magazine, London, November.

IN speaking of the work of Mr. Henry James, the first, the imperative thing to be said about it is, that it is the work of an artist, and of one with a complete and exhaustive knowledge of his art and its resources. Whilst no writer is more vividly modern, Mr. James is, in a sense, an artist as an ancient Greek was an artist; he represses himself systematically, that is, his own personality, in view of the work on which he is engaged. By the public, and—shall we say?—by the English public in particular, this supreme quality of workmanship is one of the qualities least esteemed and least appreciated. The generous public hates the Augur's mask; it likes to peep, and see the human countenance behind, to shake hands, so to speak, with the wearer, and congratulate him on having a soul like its own. Mr. James never, or by inference only, allows us the smallest peep; his reserve is impenetrable; he invariably treats his characters and his plots with the impartiality of the workman who apprehends that the truth of a thing, and not his own coloring of it, is what, before all, is needed.

Every writer of original excellence has one or more distinct lines along which his genius develops itself, and with which he becomes, as it were, identified. Mr. James has that larger outlook on the vast human comedy that distinguishes the great masters of fiction; but his earliest stories have a character in common that intimately connects them with what for convenience has been termed the International novel. Mr. James, in fact, might not unreasonably claim to be the inventor of that particular form of romance; and though it would be manifestly unjust to consider him exclusively, or even principally, in relation to it, since much of his most masterly as well as his most delicate work does not touch on the International question—that is to say, the interfusing influences of America and Europe—at all; yet there is no doubt that it was his earlier

productions, "The American," "The Europeans," "Daisy Miller," "An International Episode," and half a dozen other tales on the same line, that won for him in the first instance much of the wide reputation he enjoys. Mr. James must at some time have studied his countrymen and countrywomen with extraordinary minuteness and detachment of vision.

He has written about a dozen novels and a considerable number of short stories. His treatment of the two forms of narrative is distinctly different.

It is a commonplace of literature that the short story, brought to so much perfection by the French, has never flourished in England. Half a dozen causes might be assigned for the fact; but it is probably due to the inferior sense of art as art possessed by the English as compared with the French. The short story is above all a matter of form, of proportion; and the English sense of form, in respect of literature, is apt to be conspicuously wanting. There are exceptions, of course, and notable ones; but we speak of the rule. Mr. James, whose particular genius and method of work touches the French on more sides than one, is nowhere more French than in this; he satisfies our sense of form, of truth, of proportion, beyond any other writer in the English language that we could name. His shorter stories are of a length varying from a few pages to nine or ten chapters; but in the best of them, of whatever length, and that includes a large proportion, the form is perfect.

It would be hard to find a flaw in the construction of "Daisy Miller," "The Madonna of the Future," "Four Meetings," "The Pension Beaurepas," and "Benvolio"; or, to come down later, in "The Siege of London," "The Author of Beltraffio," "The Aspern Papers," "The Solution," and a dozen others that might be named. These delightful stories have, of course, a hundred other claims on our admiration; wit, humor, pathos, a charming gaiety, acute observation of life and character; but it is the faultless skill with which they are framed, that, above all perhaps, "places" them as consummate works of art. The short story, properly treated as such, deals with a single idea, an isolated situation—a rule from which Mr. James never swerves; but much of the singular perfection of his short stories lies in the fact that while the idea, the situation, is exhibited, developed, and worked out to its legitimate conclusion within the compass of the few pages, more or less, that he allows himself, it is in fact no more isolated than it is possible for any real situation in life to be; it stands with its just relation to the universe exactly indicated, bound to the common life by the million threads that unite common humanity. This is, of course, only to say that when the author sits down to write a short story, he knows his business; but that particular knowledge is so rare among us, that some insistence on it in this case may be permitted.

In longer novels, the method of Mr. James is of necessity somewhat different. Like all the greater novelists, he is interested not merely in the telling of a story, properly so called, in the working out of a situation, the conduct of a love-affair, the development of a plot, but with the entire moving drama of life, the great human comedy, in which situations take their place as mere incidents. In several of Mr. James's longer novels, we feel less that the curtain has risen on a comedy of manners or of plot than on a vast section of society, and of society considered with especial reference to some of its more modern developments. For these a larger canvas, a complex scheme, is needed, in which perfection of form has in some degree to yield to the exigencies of the spectacle of the huge haphazard activities, the apparently crude fatalities of human existence. Some may prefer Mr. James's shorter stories, with their delicate manipulation, their exquisite style, and perfect proportion; others will find a deeper interest in his longer narratives. The question, however, is one that need not trouble us. It is the privilege of an artist to affect men's minds in many various ways, and there is no danger that Mr. James's admirers will quarrel among themselves.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

THE GEOLOGY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS.

W. TOPLEY, F.R.S.

Geological Magazine, London, November.

FEW cases are known in which petroleum occurs in rocks older than the Silurian, and none where the amount is of any importance.

Petroleum occurs, but not in large quantities, in a trachyte-breccia at Taranaki, New Zealand. In N. W. Hungary it is found in a trachytic tuff of Miocene age. These, however, are exceptional cases; not only is petroleum not found in volcanic rocks, but in the great majority of cases it is far removed from any known indications of true volcanic action.

The great stores of petroleum and gas in Pennsylvania and New York are in sandstone beds of the Devonian and Lower Carboniferous rocks. Of late years great quantities of gas and oil have been obtained, chiefly in Ohio and Indiana, from the Trenton Limestone (Ordovician).

The oil fields and gas fields of Pennsylvania and New York have a very simple geological structure. The rocks lie comparatively undisturbed, being only gently folded into a series of anticlines and synclines parallel with and along the N. W. side of the main axes of the Alleghanies. These folds have themselves a gentle inclination towards the S. W. In the Alleghanies and to the S. E. of the range, where the rocks are greatly disturbed, neither oil nor gas is found. Some of the larger gas wells are on or near the summits of anticlines, but many are not so placed. In the Trenton Limestone fields of Ohio and Indiana the productive areas are mainly over anticlines, gas occurring at the crown of the arch, oil on the slopes.

The essential conditions for a largely productive field of gas or oil are—a porous reservoir (generally sandstone or limestone) in which the hydrocarbons can be stored, and an impervious cover of shale retaining them in the reservoir. It is also believed that they occur only where, in or under the porous reservoir, there have been accumulations of fossil remains, the original decomposition of which yielded the hydrocarbons. In the case of the sandstones the original source was probably the fossiliferous shales which underlie them; in the case of the Trenton Limestone the source was probably the fossiliferous limestone itself. The limestone is productive under certain circumstances only; in its normal condition it is a compact rock, and then it contains neither gas nor oil. Over large areas, however, the limestone has been dolomitized, and so transformed into a cavernous and porous rock in which gas and oil are stored. The enormous quantities of gas and oil given out from beds of limestone and sandstone can be fully accounted for when their porous nature, thickness and extent are taken into consideration. Some of these rocks can contain from $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$ of their bulk of oil,

The high-pressure under which gas and oil flow from deep borings can, in most cases be fully explained by Artesian pressure.

In Kansas gas occurs mainly in the Lower Coal-measures. In Kentucky and Tennessee oil is found in the Ohio shales (Upper Devonian), in Colorado in shales of Cretaceous age. In California it is found in Tertiary strata, mostly much disturbed.

In Canada the chief source, in Ontario, is in Devonian rocks, along a well-marked anticline; but gas and oil occur also in the Trenton Limestone. In the Northwest Territories there seems to be great store of oil in Devonian rocks; but in the Rocky Mountains, at Crow's Nest Pass, oil is probably native to the Cretaceous beds.

Petroleum seems to be unknown in Peninsular India, but it occurs in many places along the flanks of the Himalayan range, and also in Lower Burmah, generally in Lower Tertiary strata. In Upper Burmah and Japan the oil-bearing rocks are probably

Newer Tertiary. In all these areas the beds are greatly disturbed, and the same is the case with the great Carpathian field; but it frequently happens that the most productive regions are along anticlinal lines.

The important districts of Baku occur on plains over anticlines of Miocene beds. The petroleum-bearing sands are interstratified with impervious clays, separating the strata into distinct productive horizons.

In Algeria oil occurs in Lower Tertiary beds. The Egyptian petroleum comes from Miocene strata. In New Zealand oil occurs in Cretaceous and Tertiary strata.

Petroleum and gas almost universally occur associated with brine. This may come wholly or partly from the decomposition of the animal matter which has produced the hydrocarbons, together with the remains of the sea water originally present in the rock. Yet the frequent recurrence of rock-salt in the neighborhood of petroleum-bearing districts is worthy of note.

To sum up, the main points to be considered in respect of the geological conditions under which petroleum and gas occur seem to be as follows:

1. They occur in rocks of all geological ages, from Silurian upward. The most productive areas are Palæozoic in North America, Miocene in the Caucasus.
2. There is no relation to volcanic action.
3. The most productive areas for oil in great quantities are where the strata are comparatively undisturbed. Oil, but in less abundance, frequently occurs when the strata are highly disturbed and contorted, but gas is rarely so found.
4. The main requisites for a productive oil-field or gas-field are a porous reservoir (sandstone or limestone), and an impervious cover.
5. Both in comparatively undisturbed and in highly disturbed areas, an anticlinal structure often favors the accumulation of oil and gas in the domes of the arches.
6. Brine is an almost universal accompaniment of oil and gas.

DARWINISM IN THE NURSERY.

LOUIS ROBINSON, M.D.

Nineteenth Century, London, November.

NO branch of science, not even paleontology, has thrown so much light on the evolution theory as the study of the structure and progress of the embryo up to the time of birth. There seems, however, no reason that embryology should stop here. An animal until independent of parental care, and even beyond that point, until the bodily structure and functions are those of an adult, is still, strictly speaking, an embryo; and we may learn much of its racial history by observing the peculiarities of its anatomy and habits of life.

It has often been observed that school-boys present many points of resemblance to savages, both in their methods of thinking and their actions. Younger children, without a doubt, also reflect some of the traits of their remote progenitors. Take, for instance, the shyness of very young children and their evident terror and distress at the approach of a stranger. At first sight it seems quite unaccountable that an infant a few months old, who has experienced nothing but the utmost kindness and tender care from every human being it has seen, should cling to its nurse and show every sign of alarm when some person new to it approaches. Darwin merely alludes to the shyness of children as probably a remnant of a habit common to all wild creatures; but we know that the cave-dwellers of the Dordogne Valley were cannibals, and that the races that lived on the shores of the Baltic and German Oceans were very much such savages as the present inhabitants of Tierra del Fuego, and lived after the same fashion. In such a state of affairs a stranger (unless he were safely tied to a

stake) would be a most undesirable person in proximity to the wigwam and the picaninnies. On the approach of an enemy—and "stranger" and enemy would be synonymous—the child which first ran or crept to its mother, so that she could catch it up and dash out of the wigwam and seek cover in the woods, might be the only one of all the family to survive and leave offspring. Naturally the instinct which caused the child to turn from the stranger to the mother would be perpetuated.

In the play "bo-peep" we see the remains of a habit common to nearly all arboreal animals; and the cradle, curtain, or chair is merely a substitute for a part of the trunk of a tree behind which the body is supposed to be hidden, while the eyes are exposed for a few moments to scrutinize a possible enemy, and then quickly withdrawn. It is very remarkable how quickly very young children notice and distinguish different domestic animals; that pictures of animals have a great fascination. This may seem of trivial import; but it is worth while to remember that the baby's forefathers for several thousand generations depended upon their knowledge of the forms and ways of wild beasts in order to escape destruction; and that every individual who was a dunce at this kind of learning was in a short time eliminated.

Among all arboreal apes the ability to hold on to the branches is, of course, extremely important; and, in consequence, they have developed a strong power of grip. This being so, it occurred to me to investigate the powers of grip in young infants; for if such power were not present, or if the grasp of the hands proved only to be equally proportionate to any other exhibition of muscular strength in those feeble folk, it would show either that our connection with quadrupeds was of the slightest and most remote description, or that man had some other origin than the Darwinian philosophy maintains.

In the "Luck of Roaring Camp," Mr. Kentuck said of the newly-born "Luck," "He wrastled with my finger." Observation proved that the novelist here did not go beyond Nature's warrant, and that "The Luck" was drawn true to type.

A series of systematic observations on upwards of sixty cases for the purpose of discovering what proportion of young infants had a noticeable power of grip, and what was the extent of the power, give results both curious and unexpected. With only two exceptions the child was able to hang on to the finger or a small stick, and sustain the whole weight of its body for at least ten seconds. In twelve cases, in infants under an hour old, half a minute passed before the grasp relaxed, and in three or four nearly a minute. When about four days old I found that the strength had increased, and that nearly all, when tried at this age, could sustain their weight for half a minute. At about a fortnight, or three weeks, after birth the faculty appeared to have attained its maximum, for several at this period succeeded in hanging for over a minute and a half, two for over two minutes, and one infant of three weeks for *two minutes and thirty-five seconds!* A curious point is, that in many cases no sign of distress is evinced, and no cry uttered, until the grasp begins to give way.

I think it will be acknowledged that the remarkable strength shown in the flexor muscles of the fore-arm in these infants, especially when compared with the flaccid and feeble state of the muscular system generally, is a sufficiently striking phenomenon to provoke inquiry as to its cause and origin.

Now it is evident that to human infants this gift of grip is of no use at all. It follows, therefore, as is the case with many vestigial and useless habits, that we must look back to the remote past to account for its initiation and subsequent confirmation; and whatever views we may hold as to man's origin we find among the arboreal quadrupeds, and among these only, a condition of affairs in which not only could the faculty have originated, but in which the need of it was imperative, since its absence meant certain and speedy death.

RIGHT-HANDEDNESS AND LEFT-HANDEDNESS.

Revue Scientifique, Paris, October 17

MAN is not only a biped without feathers, according to the definition of Plato, but is also the being which possesses the best organized, the most supple, the most adroit hand; and it is almost impossible to give an adequate idea of the exact part which this hand has played in the history of civilization. While, however, the hand is an admirably supple and varied tool, we know that of the two copies of that tool which every human being possesses, the one has a notable advantage over the other. Why? This question has been often put. The discussion about it is still going on and will doubtless last for a long time to come. What cause favors the right hand, and what determines occasionally the preponderance of the left hand?

With the discussion of these questions Sir Daniel Wilson, President of the University of Toronto, has filled a volume of more than two hundred pages. To establishing the fact of the immense preponderance of right-handedness now and in past times, he seems to us to have given more space than is necessary. According to the anatomist, Hyrtl, of Vienna, the proportion of left-handed people among the civilized races of Europe is two in a hundred. Sir Daniel, who is left-handed himself, regards his left-handedness as congenital; but while some have from birth a marked inclination to use one hand, others have an equally marked inclination to use the other; among the majority, however, there is no very marked inclination either way, and their right-handedness is the result of education. Incessantly parents direct their children to use the right hand rather than the left. As soon as the child begins to use his hands to gratify his wants, he is taught to take his spoon in his right hand. Besides the structure of very many articles makes the use of the left hand awkward. Later on, children are taught to write with the right hand, which receives a special education by the occurrences of each day. Sir Daniel Wilson himself, he tells us, has learned to write with the right hand, without finding any particular difficulty therein. He uses the left hand, however, to write on a slate, or when he uses chalk, or his pen-knife, and his brush. He holds his spoon and his table-knife in his right hand; but when he is tired or has a bit of meat hard to cut, he instinctively takes the knife in his left hand. If he desires to use more than common force—as to drive a nail or give a blow with the fist—or if he is doing something which requires extraordinary delicacy, he makes use of the left hand.

Among famous left handed people, some deserve special mention, as, for instance, Leonardo da Vinci and Holbein, who have demonstrated by their master-pieces, that the left hand is naturally in no wise inferior to the right.

Let us admit with Sir Daniel Wilson that, outside of the majority with whom right-handedness is a matter of education, there is a minority with whom right-handedness and left-handedness is the result of a very strong and persistent natural tendency. What is the cause of this one-sided tendency; why does it vary, and why is it not found in every human being?

In the answers to these questions theories abound. Sir Charles Bell attributes right-handedness to the greater force of the right side of the body. Is this force, however, a cause or a result? Does the right hand predominate because it is more used, or is it more used because it is naturally predominant?

Others say that man is right-handed when his viscera occupy the normal position, and that he is left-handed when there is a transposition of the viscera, because the transposition favors the circulation of the left side. To this theory there is but one objection, which is that the theory is not justified by the facts.

Mr. A. Buchanan, Professor of Physiology at Glasgow, in 1862, proposed a theory of the predominance of the whole

right side and not of the hand alone. According to him, right-handedness is not congenital, but acquired by reason of the greater force of the right side, the force being due to greater weight of the intestines on the right side of the body, the centre of gravity of the human organism being nearly above the right foot. His argument is not very clear and, therefore, but moderately persuasive.

The anatomist, Hyrtl, of Vienna, has proposed still another theory, which attributes right or left-handedness to the disposition of the great arteries which spring from the aorta.

There remains the theory of Gratiolet, who, a long time ago, found an explanation of left-handedness and right-handedness, not in the hand or the arm, or the structure of the body, but in the general centre of the activity which belongs to nervous elements and tissues, in the brain. This French savant explains right-handedness by the anatomical and physiological preponderance of the left brain, which, according to him, is developed more quickly and more completely than the right hemisphere, doubtless by reason of its better sanguinary irrigation. The fact of the superior weight of the left brain is incontestable, although Wagner and Thurman deny its habitual preponderance.

On the other hand, the left side of the body is the weakest and most subject to disease. It is known that the function of language belongs more particularly to the left brain, and it would be not at all surprising if the right side of the body, in its relations to the left brain, owes its superiority to the greater powers of the left half of the brain.

This theory of Gratiolet has so strongly impressed Sir Daniel Wilson that he has requested that his brain be examined, when he has finished his career. He is convinced that it will be found that his right brain is superior in weight to, and different in structure from, his left brain, as was shown to be the case with an inveterate left-handed man who died in 1887, and whose autopsy was made with special care in order to ascertain its bearing on the question here under discussion.

It will be seen that the reason for right-handedness and left-handedness is not yet completely discovered. In our opinion, however, that truth will be found at the end of the road opened by Gratiolet. Many problems much more difficult in appearance than the one here discussed have been solved, and it would seem that with the resources offered by the hospitals the documents necessary for its solution can be collected.

MODERN PHYSICS.

FRANZ BENDT.

Ueber Land und Meer, Stuttgart, October.

TURNING the leaves of old text-books on physics—say of the period of the beginning of this century—we find mentioned in them peculiar substances described as “imponderable.” Among the “imponderables” were classed the heat essence, the electric and magnetic fluids, and the light essence. If, for example, one body had a higher temperature than another, the explanation, in the opinion of our teacher, lay in the fact that it possessed more of the heat essence. None of the learned men of those days had found it possible to demonstrate that the “imponderables” had weight and similar properties. It was, therefore, necessary to draw the conclusion, singularly interesting at this day, that there were substances without weight. It is clear enough now that the one term should have suggested exclusion of the other,

As it is to-day, it has often been in the past; a few men, unobserved by society at large, silently develop an idea until the time is ripe for its application. At the beginning of the modern period the conception took root that it was the business of the natural philosopher to have no other aim than to describe all the phenomena of the physical world in the simplest possible manner, and that to do so was to exercise all the possibilities of human understanding. This conception

first had perfectly clear recognition in the brain of the great Italian martyr, Galileo. To be sure, it was not on that account that his fame was spread far beyond the borders of his beautiful country. He was honored and feared by his contemporaries as the great explorer of the heavens, because he was the first to make use of the telescope, and as the powerful defender of the Copernican theory. But we remember Galileo as the founder of modern physics. He was the first to formulate the laws of falling bodies, of the pendulum, of the inclined plane, etc., and, by such achievements, he dashed to pieces the walls that marked the narrow boundaries of Aristotelian wisdom.

A few others of Galileo's time, with his disciples, perfected the science of the motion of bodies, the so-called science of mechanics. The great Newton succeeded in proving that the laws of motion are not peculiar to the earth, and that the same powers that govern the objects moved by the hand are in operation among the planets. Even the physics of the "imponderables" was fore-indicated by the impulse that Galileo gave to knowledge. The Hollandish natural philosopher, Huygens, undertook to modify the old conception of light. He maintained that every space and body of the material world is penetrated and surrounded by an exceedingly fine substance, which he called "world-ether," and that every undulation of the ether that reaches the retina of the eye is a wave of what we call light. These opinions constituted the elements of the undulatory theory of light, which, after the most minute researches, was mathematically and experimentally demonstrated to be the correct theory by English and French investigators in the early part of the present century. The science of modern optics has had a process of development akin to that of the older sister-science of astronomy, and the one, to the same extent as the other, rests on the basis of absolute demonstration—if it is humanly possible to put either science on such a basis. Like astronomy, it has further revelations to make, and the accuracy of predictions has been justified up to this time by the results of experiments.

The light-ray has been as a blazing torch upon the path of knowledge, and has scattered the teachers of darkness who were wont to confuse men's minds in the search for the truths of nature.

The beams that come from the sun and the fixed stars bring us not only light but heat. It was, therefore, a logical deduction that heat is also a form of motion. But the battle for this conclusion was an arduous one, and the advocates of the theory that heat is substance were deaf to the new doctrine. Not until Count Rumford, of the English military service, showed that in boring the muzzles of cannon cold water was heated to the boiling point, did the belief that heat is motion—means for experimentally proving this belief having been still lacking—begin to fasten itself in the minds of the unbiased. Then the German physician, Robert Mayer, and the English technologist, Joule, succeeded in bringing forward strong evidence of the identity of heat and motion, and showed that a certain amount of heat corresponds to a certain amount of work. Finally, Herman von Helmholtz was able to formally set forth and establish what had been philosophically argued, that heat, light, and mechanical work, as well as the work-power of electricity and magnetism, are convertible terms; that no power can be destroyed and no power can be procreative, but that everywhere in the wide realm of space there goes on conversion of power. This truth is expressed by the term, "the law of the preservation of energy," and further investigations are being prosecuted by the physicists of to-day.

But along with clearer understanding there went a haunting credulity for the mystical lore about electricity and magnetism, and in respect to both electricity and magnetism the peculiar old idea continued to be the prevailing one. Although England's very great experimentalist, Faraday, built up a new structure of information touching the properties of electricity, by means of exceedingly clever operations, the unusual form

in which he submitted to his contemporaries the results of his work clouded their perceptions. The most trusted of his pupils, the ingenious Clark Maxwell, presented, in the 'seventies, the remarkable ideas and conclusions of his master in mathematical guise, and thus made them more intelligible. Since then electricity has been regarded as one of the undulatory manifestations of the ether; or, to speak more accurately, light itself is electricity.

And now through the efforts of a young German investigator, Prof. Heinrich Hertz of Bonn, the undulatory motion of electricity through space is actually demonstrated. He has developed electric rays, and shown how they are broken, reflected, and polarized. Thus is provided experimental proof that light is electricity and that the eye is an electric organ. Hertz's experiments have been repeated all over the world, and found to be correct; and once more there is opened a limitless field for the endeavors of gifted men.

And so it is seen that all the observed phenomena of the universe are attributable to phenomena of motion in the strange substance that fills all space. The task before the physicists at the close of this century is the solution of the great question, What are the properties of this ether, and what is ether?

RELIGIOUS.

MESSIANIC PROPHECY—A SEQUEL.

PROFESSOR GEORGE C. WORKMAN, PH.D.

Canadian Methodist Quarterly, Toronto, October.

AS my former article* was limited to a discussion of Messianic prophecy in the narrower sense of the term, that is, to a discussion of those Old Testament representations which are applicable to the Messiah Himself, I was restricted to a consideration of those prophecies only in which the hope of Israel centres in a Messianic personage.

By some readers I have been understood to teach that none of the ancient prophets give us a conception of a personal Messiah, and that the Jewish people had no expectation of the advent of such a personage. How such utter misconception could be gathered from my article I cannot understand. In the early part of that article I explicitly stated that the idea commonly attached to the Messiah by the Hebrew prophets and the Jews, was that of a coming ruler or king; and all through the latter part of the discussion I reiterated, in one form or another, the same view.

Throughout the Old Testament, the name Messiah is never used in the special sense which Christian people are accustomed to associate with it, when they speak of the *Messiah* or the *Christ*. The word with the definite article, as in the expression "the Messiah" is not an Old Testament phrase at all; and the term "Messiah" or "Anointed One," in its technical application, is merely an ordinary title of the human king who was appointed by Jehovah to occupy the throne of Israel. In this technical sense of the title, Saul was the first Messiah, David the second, Solomon the third, and so on through the whole line of Jewish kings. Every rightly constituted Hebrew monarch, therefore, was a true Messiah, and was called "Jehovah's Messiah" or "Anointed One."

This explanation should give us a clearer understanding of the use of the term, especially throughout the Book of Psalms. In so far as they were written in the Davidic age, the reference to a royal personage is Messianic only in the sense of referring directly and exclusively to a definite historic individual, who was an earthly king. After the disruption of the Hebrew kingdom, the people who were the representatives of the nation continued to cherish a steadfast hope that the expectations of their fathers, both before and at the time of David, would,

* See LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. II., No. 5 (Nov. 29, 1890), and No. 6 (Dec. 6, 1890).

somehow or other, still be realized. As the idea of national greatness was distinctly connected with King David, and as the succession to his royal throne was distinctly promised to David, they expected a future ruler and deliverer who was to be a descendant of David. Hence, in process of time, the coming one was technically described as a second David. In the days of Christ, he was popularly designated as "David's Son," or "the Son of David."

Thus, we may suppose, under the influence of the Divine Spirit, the Messianic hope, that is, the hope of a personal Messiah who should recover the lost fortunes of the nation, grew out of a genuine national need. Thus it may also be seen that no Messianic prophecy, in the personal sense of the term, should be expected during the Davidic age, or, indeed, during any of the ages prior to the disruption of the Hebrew kingdom in the time of Rehoboam.

Detailed descriptions of the Messiah do not occur in Scripture until after the middle of the eighth century before Christ. In Isaiah ix.:2-7, as I have previously shown, there occurs the first Messianic prophecy, in the true sense of the term, *i.e.*, in this passage we first meet with the idea of a personal Messiah, in the sense of a coming ruler or deliverer. It must be understood that only such passages as refer to an ideal person who was expected in the future are strictly Messianic. I mean that the representations are ideal, and not that the ancient prophets did not expect a real person. From the time of the great canonical prophets, the prophetic ministry had before their minds the advent of a personal Messiah. What I endeavored to make clear in my former article is that this personal Messiah was perceived by them only in the great outlines of his character, and office, and work; and that individual representations, given by the prophets to portray the coming one, are taken from circumstances connected with their own times, which can be applied to our Lord only in an ideal or in a spiritual sense.

In saying that there is no prophetic passage in the Old Testament that has original reference to the New Testament Messiah, I meant that there is no passage in which Jesus of Nazareth stood objectively before the writer's mind, or in which there is a direct, detailed reference to his personal life as distinguished from his official work.

When the fulness of time came, Jesus of Nazareth, God's Messiah, appeared on earth and bore the character and exercised the office and performed the work which the ancient Hebrew prophets outlined. This is the conception of the Messiah that I find presented in the prophetic writings of the Old Testament. To assume, as some of my critics have done, that I have tried to take the Messiah out of prophecy, or that I have tried to exclude from prophecy all reference to a personal Messiah, is as false to the fact as it is unjust to me. Jesus of Nazareth, the New Testament Messiah, was, according to my view of Messianic prophecy, foreshadowed spiritually and officially in the way I have indicated by the Old Testament prophets.

THE ORIGIN OF MONOTHEISM.

STEINTHAL.

Die Nation, Berlin, November.

THE chemist tells us how water originates. He demonstrates before our eyes that given quantities of oxygen and hydrogen, under given conditions result in a given quantity of water. But how and why the union takes place, and only under specific conditions, and why it takes the form of water, that is not shown; nor is it shown how the properties of water originate from the union of two elements with different properties. But what are oxygen and hydrogen considered apart from their properties and appearance? Are they anything more than a word—a sound? Not, as regards our knowledge.

But having resigned all hope of investigating the how and

why of natural phenomena, what insight into the matter have we achieved as the result of our investigations? This: that we know the conditions of "becoming" for this and all analogous cases. This suffices adequately for our knowledge of nature; *id est*, Becoming in nature is as original as Being. Being is, in fact, becoming. When we ask what is oxygen, what hydrogen, the answer is: material elements that with certain other elements or combination of elements, under given conditions unite to form such and such bodies. But what the Being of oxygen is, or indeed what Being is, we do not ask; or we say simply, Being is becoming and working.

Now is this the same with "becoming," in the domain of spiritual phenomena also? We do not ask what is soul, spirit, consciousness; but consciousness is evidence of itself. We throw out the question what "being" is, or what this or that or our own "being" is, simply because we have consciousness. Nature-being and all becoming in nature may be hidden from us, but consciousness is itself clear and throws light on everything. And when that is universally so, must not the "becoming" of thoughts from thoughts, of ideas from ideas, be recognizable as arising in consciousness?

In the material world we know the conditions of becoming and we say confidently: it is so. If then in true logical sequence we draw a conclusion from given premises, or anticipate acts from opinions, must it not be conceded that we have here, too, an insight into the process of becoming.

Now monotheism is an idea which could only have originated in ideas: should it not then be possible to trace its origin clearly?

No; and this because all the creations of consciousness are perfected unconsciously. Logic hobbles after them. Logic can do no more than analyze the ideas presented to it, it does not construct ideas synthetically. But by means of psychology the mechanics of consciousness, when it shall be as far advanced as chemistry and physics now are, we shall know as much of spiritual becoming as we now know of material becoming, *id est*, the conditions.

If then the origin of monotheism is a problem in psychology, no matter how far it may be immediately or ultimately soluble, we reach the farther conclusion that it is only the national or historical psychology that can be meant, and that, too, in its most limited sense to elucidate my meaning. We investigate the origin of language. If the problem is, how at any moment of an oration or discourse, the mind finds expression in language, we investigate the conditions of language; but if the problem is why the speaker spoke in French or German, of this or some past century, the investigation is first historical, will next deal with the problem of national sentiment, and finally close on the speaking individual. So it is with the sense of justice. The problem of its origin belongs to universal psychology; the problem of its development among a particular people, as indicated by their laws and institutions, is a question of historical psychology; but how the ideas of justice developed themselves in Plato would be a question of individual psychology, that is none the less historical.

How is it, then, with the problem of the origin of Monotheism? Monotheism is not explained by the plea of the religious necessity of mankind at large, and is also not a product of the Israelitish national mind. It is not merely a special historical figure, but it is the creation of an individual mind. An idea, moreover, that was not perfected at one effort, an idea to which many individuals in many races co-operated. It is a drama with many acts, but above all spiritual acts, acts of consciousness. The creators of Monotheism must be sought among the prophets.

Whoever concludes that Monotheism is the primitive creed of humanity, or at least of the Indo-Germanic race; or that it was a popular instinct common to certain races, or that it was brought to Palestine by Israelites, or at least by some tribe of

Israelites, takes a false view of the matter. One hears of Henotheism, which is as psychologically unthinkable as it is historically undemonstrable. The accidental resemblance of the names of the Indian Deota with the Greek Zeus is no evidence of Monotheism.

I have said elsewhere that, at least from the partition of the kingdom, the Israelitish people possessed an historical consciousness, but it had no important bearing upon universal history, until taught by its prophets in the time of King Ahab. It was not until nearly a century after the division of the kingdom that the truly monotheistic system is first manifested; and the first shock may be safely ascribed to Elias, whose name signifies "God is Jehovah." Many legends have attached themselves to him, but to make him the subject of all the legends is hardly justifiable. His name may have inspired them.

It will now be evident to the reader that the problem presents many difficulties. I do not hold myself pledged to present the matter in such a light that every competent judge must agree with my conclusions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILLIAM II., EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

W. T. STEAD.

Review of Reviews, London and New York, November.

II.

IT is very interesting to see in Central Europe, in the last ten years of the nineteenth century, a king who not only believes that he reigns by right divine, but who is accepted by Europe as having a fair claim to that position. A hundred years ago the French Revolution proclaimed, amid thunder and lightning and earthquake, befitting the final passing away of an old era, that old kingships had come to an end, and that in the future the world was to be governed on new democratic principles. A full century has passed since Louis's head fell by the guillotine, and here we have the German Emperor, not as a pale and shivering ghost apologizing for its return to the haunts of men, but as the governing fact of the whole European situation. Here I am, here I remain; *sic volo, sic jubeo*, as I will, so I order. None of the great sovereigns of the Middle Ages could more seriously try to play the part of terrestrial Providence.

When he made his second speech to the Educational Conference at the close of last year, he asserted that he was not only King, but also Chief Bishop of Prussia. This position of Chief Bishop, although only explicitly affirmed on this occasion, is always constantly present to his mind. "A helmeted northern Pope," as Mr. Harold Frederic calls him, he feels himself called to check the sins of the world. He told his Brandenburgers, on one occasion, in terms that might have been taken from one of the Pope's encyclicals, "A spirit of disobedience now reigns over the world, and is endeavoring to unsettle men's minds." But, although it might make his heart sore, it would never cause him to swerve from that path he had marked out for himself. Obedience to himself forms no small part of the practical religion which he wishes to force upon his subjects.

No one—outside France—has any doubt as to the sincerity of the Kaiser's desire for peace. Germany has nothing to gain by a war, and much to lose. The Kaiser would be a fool, as well as a criminal, if he were to pick a quarrel with anyone. To do him justice, he has always recognized this in the frankest possible way. His declarations on the subject have never varied. The ordinary sneer of the disarmament people at an apostle of peace who is armed to the teeth is silly, and due to their happy ignorance of the conditions of existence in States which were never blessed with a streak of silver sea as a natural and insuperable barrier against invasion.

So far, therefore, as generalities go, no one can be more deeply pledged to peace. But an Emperor is judged not only

by his words, but by his deeds. And even his words, have they always been so pacific? The Emperor has made one or two menacing speeches, it is true, but there is not much harm in them. These speeches might have been spared, but a Kaiser with a turn for eloquence may be forgiven if he should sometimes yield to the temptation of sounding too high a note on the patriotic string without regard to the way in which it jars upon the ears of his neighbors.

When we turn from speeches to acts, we find little to complain of except headiness. His one danger is France. He needlessly flattered the susceptibilities of Paris by proposing to take the King of Italy to Strasburg, but he dropped the scheme with commendable rapidity when he saw the stir it made in France. At the Berlin Congress he paid conspicuous attention to M. Jules Simon, the representative of France. When he subsequently endeavored to conciliate the Parisians by sending his mother to their gay city, it did not turn out very successfully. But that was not his fault. The visit was unduly prolonged, and Count Munster ought not to have allowed the visit to St. Cloud. But the attempt was well meant, although it miscarried. It convinced the Emperor that nothing whatever could be done with a neighbor whose policy was dominated by M. Déroulède and other "howling dervishes," as they were disrespectfully entitled at Berlin, and reminded him somewhat sharply that the only hope of peace was the isolation of France.

The real test of the Kaiser's statesmanship will be found in his relations to Russia. There cannot be a greater mistake than to imagine that the Czar has the slightest particle of sympathy for the French designs in Alsace and Lorraine. His one passionate desire is for peace. If the Kaiser would but act with ordinary circumspection, he would find but little difficulty in arriving at the most satisfactory understanding with Alexander III.

Of his domestic policy it is impossible to speak in detail. To be followed "through thick and thin," in peace and in war, is the Kaiser's ideal of what should be, and those who hesitate need not expect much regard at his hands. Perhaps the most characteristic utterance that ever fell from the Emperor's lips was that in which he declared that while he would heartily welcome all who would assist him in his great task, all who attempted to oppose him he would shatter in pieces.

In dealing with industrial difficulties in Germany, the Emperor has acted much as Cardinal Manning would if he had been crowned Kaiser. Not that the Cardinal would have so bluntly told the union delegates that he would shoot them down in heaps if they substituted riot for reason—that was the mere effervescence of Imperial vehemence; but he would have acted just as the Kaiser did in seeing both parties, in counselling compromise and consideration, and above all in exhorting the employers to "loosen their purse-strings."

The Emperor has made kingship more vividly palpable before the eyes of the present generation. He may not be able to keep it up, but as yet there are no signs of weakening. So far he has, on the whole, done well. He has made no war. He has given a much needed stimulus, and a still more needed direction, to the cause of social reform. He is as yeast in the midst of monarchical Europe. His activity has excited the despair and envy of the Prince of Wales, and his example tells everywhere against sloth and self-indulgence. He is a worker who limits his labors by no eight hours' stint, a soldier who is also a statesman, a sovereign who is full of sympathies with the laborer, and a patriot who is yet destined, let us hope, to raise the level of German culture and the sentiment as to women to the English and American levels. On the whole, he is far and away the most remarkable potentate now ruling in the Old World or the New, and his acts and words lend a new interest to the drama of contemporary history.

There is no use in blinking the fact that there has long existed a very deep prejudice against the Emperor William in England for what has been deemed his unfilial conduct. But for that, his popularity in England would be almost as great as it is in Germany. I can pay no higher tribute to the Emperor than to express a hope, which is almost a conviction, that in the near future he will be the best friend of the Empress Frederick, who will then be his most efficient helper. After that the Emperor has only to go on as he has been going, to make himself the popular hero of the whole English and Teutonic race.

Books.

THE SABBATH IN NEW ENGLAND. By Alice Morse Earle, pp. 135. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1891.

THE central and most striking feature of the Puritan Sabbath was the place of worship. Cotton Mather could find no scriptural warrants for calling it a church, and its universal designation in the colonial times was that of the Meeting-House. Small, very small, and built at first of logs and in the valleys, we soon find it seeking a geographical center instead of that of the population, and for easy defense as well as for sightliness from the sea and from the land, perched on bleak, exposed, and sometimes almost inaccessible hill-tops.

In the constant danger of Indian attack, it was made almost a fortification and the attendance of a certain portion of the worshippers fully armed, a legal obligation. A Connecticut legislature fixed this quota at one-fifth of the soldiers of the town and sometimes, as at New Haven, cannon were mounted at the side of the building. Bells came into general use at a comparatively late day. A conch-shell was used to summon the earlier worshippers for which a drum-call was afterward substituted.

Benches were the first seats and the great square pews still to be seen in Trinity Church at Newport, with their high railing, and sometimes with separate entrances from the outside, were at first built by individuals as a family privilege and long remained marks of social distinction. Their seats were hung on hinges to facilitate standing in prayer time and their slamming was often a cause of disorder and confusion. The habit of taking sprigs of fennel, dill, and caraway for eating during the long service was a universal custom which still lingers in some country congregations.

No duty was more important or more responsible than that of "seating the meeting-house." Committees for this purpose were freshly appointed each year but no devices could do away with the heartburnings to which the charges of partiality naturally gave rise. More difficult still was the task of maintaining order in congregations where not only the sexes but those of the same age, boys and young men, were customarily seated together—a difficulty still further increased when after the addition of galleries the boys were especially assigned to them.

But the most grotesque, most extraordinary, and highly colored figure in New England Church life was the tithing-man. Of no other official, preacher, deacon, or choir leader, are so many amusing incidents related as of him and of his encounters not only with the unruly juniors but still more with the sleepy elders unable to remain alert during the long hours of the almost interminable services of those early days. The descent of the long rod with a fox tail or hare's foot at one end and heavily knobbed at the other, whether in gentleness to arouse a first offender or more heavily in correction upon the heads of the incorrigible, with the sometimes witty and often ludicrous speeches evoked, have supplied anecdotes innumerable of the ways of the creaking, bustling, peering officials whose duties have continued almost down to our own day.

In spite of the icy coldness of the meeting-houses in winter, sometimes freezing the bread of the Communion service, the opposition to the introduction of stoves was long and fiercely continued. Small foot-stoves filled with hot coals from the home or at the hearth of a farm-house near by, helped to make the icy chill endurable. The company of the dogs of the household was sometimes welcomed but only in the present century did the box-stove with its long line of pipe projecting from a window and with its unsightly tin pails hanging from its joints to catch the pyroligneous droppings, come into general use. Some mitigation of the rigors of the winter Sabbaths with their two-fold services became, however, an absolute necessity, and so-called noon-houses; built near the meeting-houses, offered, with their wide open fire-places and frequently a barrel of cider, a welcome relief.

No single feature of the early church life was so difficult of regulation or gave rise to so many or so lasting dissensions as the office of praise. The Sternhold and Hopkins version of the Psalms, often grand in the simplicity of its diction, had been made in the middle of the sixteenth century, and yet the renderings of the Psalms in use in the colonies were often barbarous caricatures of the sacred text. The Bay Psalm Book was the most widely used among them, the first book printed in New England, and the rarity of the first edition has

made it the ambition of collectors, as much as \$1,200 having been paid for a perfect copy. But of all the dismal accompaniments of the public worship of the early days the music was the most hopelessly forlorn, not only from the rudeness of the versions of the Psalms in use, several hundreds of which have been collected from the two centuries, but from the mournful monotony of the tunes and the horrible manner in which they were sung. Lined out from a deacon or elder, printed notes were long opposed as Popish and blasphemous. The "notes," however, won the day, and the singing school supplied an outlet for the pent-up, amusement-lacking lives of the young people of colonial times.

The precise language ascribed to the Blue Laws of Connecticut has been shown to be a fabrication, but though in detail incorrect they are in spirit true records of the old Puritan enactments, for the decorous observance of Sabbath, not only in Connecticut, but in the other colonies. Not only church attendance, but the most trivial details of the occupations of the Sabbath were hedged about with legal ordinances. Sweet to the Pilgrims and their descendants was the hush of the calm Saturday night, and of their still, tranquil Sabbath. No work, no play, no sign of life, save the necessary care for their own physical existence and that of their domestic animals, could be allowed, and this absolute obedience to the letter as well as the spirit of God's Word was to them a vital part of their religion.

THE PREACHER AND HIS MODELS; The Yale Lectures on Preaching, 1891. By the Reverend James Stalker, D.D. 12mo, pp. 284. New York: A. C. Armstrong and Son. 1891.

[Doctor Stalker, a Presbyterian Minister of Glasgow, Scotland, was invited by Yale University to deliver this year the course of Lectures given every spring to the divinity students of that University on the Lyman Beecher Foundation. It was the second time only in the history of the Foundation that a Lecturer was invited from the other side of the Atlantic, and Doctor Stalker seems to have felt deeply the honor conferred on him, and to have done his best in the way of preparation. He is a practiced writer, master of a style which, if not elegant, has the merit of being smooth, almost always perspicuous, and sometimes forcible. Deeply imbued with Calvinistic theology, he does not obtrude his theological opinions unnecessarily, and is evidently a man of much tact and discretion. He has thrashed out old straw in a workmanlike manner, and his lectures deserve the praise of being instructive and stimulating, bestowed on them by the President and Professors of Yale Divinity School. There are nine lectures. The first of them, "Introductory," vindicates well the position that there is still ample room for preaching in our modern world of books, periodicals, and newspapers. Of the remaining eight lectures the first four treat of the Preacher "As a Man of God," "As a Patriot," "As a Man of the Word," "As a False Prophet," all taking Isaiah, in his capacity of representative of the prophetic spirit, as a model. The last four lectures are devoted to the Preacher "As a Man," "As a Christian," "As an Apostle," "As a Thinker," all founded on Saint Paul, regarded in the light of a representative of the Apostles, as a model. The distinction made by the author between a man of God and a Christian is one of the few things in the book which are hard to understand. In an Appendix appears an "Ordination Charge," delivered by Doctor Stalker at Gallstown, Kirkcaldy, Scotland in 1879.]

THE Preacher should, like Isaiah, have an outward life which is preceded by the inner; public life for God must be preceded by private life with God.

As a Patriot, the Preacher, without becoming in the slightest degree the mouthpiece of a party, should call the attention of his people to their public duty, aiming to make them feel keenly the woe of mankind and especially the moral blots on the fair fame of their own city and country, getting them to cherish a high ideal of what the place of their abode should be, morally and spiritually, and of what their country might do in the world.

To be a Man of the Word, it is necessary for a Preacher to be a master of the Divine Word, that is, to have an intimate familiarity with the Bible, and also to be a master of Human Words, that is, to have command of language derived from hearing the best speakers and reading the best books. He must also be master of the Oral Word, which means a good delivery.

In the times of the great Hebrew prophets, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and the others, there were False Prophets. Such there are now in the shape of Preachers who purchase popularity at too dear a rate, by suppressing the truth and letting down the demands of Christianity, who truckle to the spirit of the age, keep at all hazards on the side of the cultivated clever, and shun those truths the utterance of which might expose the teacher to the charge of being antiquated and bigoted.

Taking Saint Paul as his model, the Preacher, as a Man, if not able to equal the Apostle to the Gentiles, in his supremely ethical nature, his intellectual gifts and the greatness of his heart, should at least, like Saint Paul, take a warm interest in those about him, recognizing in the meanest man and woman a revelation of the whole human nature. All that is greatest in king or kaiser exists in the poorest of his subjects; and the elements out of which the most delicate and even saintly womanhood is made, exist in the commonest woman who walks the streets. A shrewd Scotchman said of three successive ministers

in the last generation of a certain parish in the Highlands of Scotland: "Our first minister was a man, but he was not a minister; our second was a minister, but he was not a man; and the one we have at present is neither a man nor a minister."

The Preacher as a Christian must have a strong personal attachment to Jesus Christ and delight to attribute all he is and all he does to the influence of Christ alone.

Saint Paul, as an Apostle, differed from an evangelist in this, that after making converts, he kept his eye on them subsequent to leaving the place where the conversion was effected. He occupied himself with individuals, keeping them spurred up to their work and always solicitous that they should become more and more nearly perfect men and Christians. So the Preacher should be an Apostle, visiting his parishioners, being always accessible to those who come with confidences to communicate, and especially always making friends of the children.

Finally, the Preacher should be a Thinker. Not infrequently ministers are exhorted to cultivate extreme simplicity in their preaching. Everything ought, we are told, to be brought down to the comprehension of the most ignorant hearer, and even of children. Saint Paul evidently did not think so. Imagine an epistle of his arriving in Rome or Ephesus, and read out in the audience of the Church for the first time. Who were the hearers? The majority of them were slaves; many, till a short time before, had been unconcerned about religion; in all probability not a tithe of them could read or write. Yet what did Saint Paul give them? Not milk for babes; not a compost of stories and practical remarks; but the Epistle to the Romans, with its strict logic and grand ideas; or the Epistle to the Ephesians, with its involved sentences and profound mysticism. He must have believed that they would understand what he wrote, though scholarship has considered it necessary to pile up a mountain of commentaries on these Epistles. Christianity, as it went through the cities of the world in Saint Paul's person, must have gone as a great intellectual awakening, which taught men to use their minds in investigating the profoundest problems of life.

MY CANADIAN JOURNAL, 1872-73. Extracts from My Letters Home, Written while Lord Dufferin was Governor-General. By the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava. With Illustrations from Sketches by Lord Dufferin. Portrait and Map, 12mo, pp. 456. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1891.

[Lady Dufferin's Indian Journal has met with such deserved favor that she has been encouraged to give to the world this record of an earlier time—when her husband was the best Governor-General Canada has ever had. Indeed, to none of her dependencies has Great Britain ever sent a representative who surpassed Lord Dufferin in tact, in that personal magnetism which wins hearts and reconciles contending factions, in that supreme good sense which steers its way through difficulties amid which average people make hopeless shipwreck. About the present book, pleasant reading as it is, there is nothing more delightful than the revelation it makes of the author. Her amiability, her unwearied kindness, her gratitude for little favors, her rare gift of finding something to like even in bores and toadies, and all sorts of disagreeable people, appear in every page. Remembering that the Journal is made up of extracts from letters written to her mother, and, therefore, not intended for the public eye, it is surprising how absolutely free the volume is from the slightest expression of contempt, of disdain for the somewhat oppressive hospitalities which the provincial Canadians are wont to heap on the few social "lions" who come in their way. Nine sketches by Lord Dufferin—one of them an attractive full-length portrait of his wife—show that he is as clever with his pencil as with his pen. We call attention to Lady Dufferin's graceful mention of her life in Canada, and the hospitalities shown herself and husband to the United States, to a speech of Lord Dufferin which shows the admirable spirit in which he administered the Government, and to a few extracts manifesting the tireless good-nature with which Lady Dufferin accepted everything that was meant for kindness.]

THE first pages of my Canadian diary were written nearly twenty years ago, and it is more than twelve since the book was closed. In a prosperous and quick-growing country like Canada, every year makes a difference, and I know, both from hearsay and from pictures I have seen, that places I mention as villages have become towns; that a new railway traverses the Northwest, with cities springing up everywhere in its wake; that Ottawa itself has quite outgrown my memories of it; that the contemplated improvements destined to keep Quebec the most beautiful city in the world, have been accomplished; and that in almost every part of the Dominion the hand of progress has been busy building, adding to, and improving.

My little Journal, therefore, is rather a record of the past than a description of the present; and this I sadly feel, as I find in it the names of many who have passed away, some leaving never-to-be-filled blanks in their own homes, others mourned by a whole nation.

Nothing has oppressed me more in the revision of this Journal than the sense that, from the necessity of shortening it as much as possible, I have done scant justice to the kindness of many friends, and that some of those of whom we saw the most, and who added so materially to the happiness of our daily life in Canada, are scarcely mentioned in it. The Prime Ministers and their wives, for whom we felt a warm affection, are only occasionally mentioned; and the same may be said of their colleagues, and of many others, who, if they read

these pages, will, I hope, remember that they relate but a quarter of the events and the pleasures of the years we spent in Canada, and give but a few of the names of those with whom we made enduring friendship, and with whom we worked and played and enjoyed our life in the Dominion.

I have also been sorry to pass so very lightly over the cordiality and the friendliness invariably shown us whenever we crossed our borders into the United States; for whether we were traveling officially through Chicago or Detroit, or went as ordinary visitors to New York or Boston, we were always received with a kindness and hospitality which we can never forget.

I must also say one word as to the silence on all political matters maintained in this Journal. The Governor-General and his wife belong to no party; and we met with such universal kindness from all persons, with whom we came in contact in the Dominion, that I, at least, never wanted to remember that people differed from each other in their political views, and was only too glad to leave politics to those whom they necessarily concerned.

Halifax, July 30th, 1873.—At twelve o'clock we landed on a slab of marble which commemorates the arrival of the Prince of Wales on the same day, thirteen years ago. The weather was most dull and muggy, and gave a certain melancholy to the ceremony of address-reading. Fred and the Colonel had been exulting all the way upon again seeing "real soldiers," after all the Volunteers that have welcomed us in other places; but I have been provided with a fund of chaff against them by the non-arrival of the "real" guard of honor, who made some mistake, and turned up an hour later at the Government House instead of at the wharf.

August 2d, 1873.—Early this morning we went to visit the fortifications, and saw three different sets of forts. We returned to the *Druid* at two, and had the Local Government to lunch. They are in opposition to the Dominion Parliament, and their papers were rather disagreeable about our visit here; but I am happy to say they have set aside all political differences for the moment, and really seem as if they could not do enough for us. The result is, that next week we have four balls, three monster picnics, three dinners, a concert, a cricket-match, and a review. Is it not fearfully kind? "What shall I wear?" is a question I must debate seriously every day.

August 7th, 1873.—In the evening D. (Lord Dufferin) dined at the Club and made a speech upon the absolute impartiality of the Governor-General (there is great strife going on now), which was extremely well received. He ended by saying: "As a reasonable being the Governor-General cannot help having convictions upon the merits of different policies. But these convictions are abstract, speculative, devoid of practical effect on his official relations. As the head of a Constitutional State, or engaged in the administration of Parliamentary Government, he has no political friends, still less need he have political enemies; the possession of either—nay, even to be suspected of possessing either—destroys his usefulness. Sometimes, of course, no matter how disconnected his personality may be from what is taking place, his name will get dragged into some controversy, and he may suddenly find himself the subject of criticism in the press of whatever party may for the moment be out of humor; but under these circumstances he must console himself with the reflection that these spasmodic castigations are as transitory and innocuous as the discipline applied occasionally to their idol by the unsophisticated worshippers of Mumbo Jumbo when their harvests are short or a murrain visits their flocks." D. met me afterwards at a ball at the General's, where he had to dance everything until two o'clock.

Ottawa, April 30, 1877.—D. and I were the recipients of a great honor to-day. The Cabmen of Ottawa, having benefited by the gayeties at Government House this winter, got up a testimonial and an address for us, which they presented themselves. They came at two o'clock—fourteen very respectable-looking men. They read an illuminated address, and they presented D. with a handsome stick with a gold top and inscription, and me with a silver card-case, on which is inscribed: "Presented to Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin, by the Hackmen of the City of Ottawa, as a token of esteem. April, 1877." When the presentation was over, D. showed them the house, our sitting-rooms, etc.—and gave them dinner in the ball-room. Directly the wine was poured out, they all stood up and drank the Queen's health.

August 31, 1878.—A final good-by to Quebec, and to my happy Canadian life. In one of his farewell speeches in Canada, D. said: "During a period of six years I have mingled with your society, taken part in your sports and pastimes, interested myself in your affairs and business, and became one of you in thought and feeling, and never have I received at your hands, whether in my public or in my private capacity, anything but the kindest consideration, the most indulgent sympathy and the warmest welcome." This being so truly the case, no wonder that, although the day itself was lovely, it was one of the most miserable I ever spent.

After I left, D. received a deputation, consisting of the chief officers of all the municipalities of Ontario, who came to Quebec to present him with a joint address. The ceremony took place on the platform at the Citadel, and the deputations arrived, preceded by three Highland pipers dressed in the tartans of their respective clans. In his reply to them he spoke much of the Princess Louise and Lord Lorne, and said that, with regard to the latter, he knew of but one fault—"of one congenital defect which attached to his appointment as Governor-General of Canada—he was not an Irishman."

The Press.

POLITICAL.

QUESTIONS OF DEMOCRATIC POLICY.

THE SPEAKERSHIP, THE TARIFF, AND SILVER— TWO LETTERS.

Senator and ex-Speaker Carlisle has written the following letter:

United States Senate, Washington, D. C., Nov. 21, 1891.—Hon. John DeWitt Warner, New York:

DEAR SIR.—Your favor of the 17th inst. is just received. The charge that the Hon. Roger Q. Mills is unfitted by temperament to make a dignified and effective presiding officer of the House does that gentleman very great injustice. Mr. Mills is earnest and courageous in the maintenance of his opinions, but he is just and impartial in the discharge of his public duties, and always accords to his opponents the same consideration he claims for himself. Before his appointment as Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means in the Fiftieth Congress, the same objection to which you now refer was urged against him, and there were many who expressed the fear that his views were too extreme for the position, and that he might recommend legislation upon the tariff of such a radical character that the party would be unwilling to endorse it; but the provisions of the proposed Bill and the manner in which it was managed in the committee and in the House showed conclusively that all these apprehensions were unfounded. His Bill was a very conservative one, and his advocacy of it was able and judicious from the beginning to the close of the discussion. If elected Speaker, I am sure the same spirit of moderation would characterize his administration of that office, and that no one would ever have just cause to complain of his demeanor while presiding, or of his general course on political questions.

Having answered your inquiry, perhaps I ought to say no more; but I will venture to add a word upon another subject to which you incidentally allude. It is unfortunately true that there is a disposition in some quarters to subordinate the question of tariff reform to others which are, in my opinion, far less important to the people, and far more dangerous to the harmony and success of the Democratic party. Upon the tariff question we are practically united, while upon the silver question, and, perhaps upon some others, there are wide and honest differences of opinion among members of our own party—differences which can be reconciled only by patient deliberation and the exercise of a liberal spirit of forbearance and toleration. Why shall we, on the eve of a great National contest, when victory is almost within our grasp, abandon or ignore a vital issue upon which we are united, and waste our strength in a fruitless controversy among ourselves over questions which can be better adjusted after it has been determined what part of their own earnings the people shall be permitted to keep? Let us do one thing at a time, and all things in their proper order. The first duty of the Democratic party, and of all who sympathize with it, is to change the laws under which the earnings of the people are taken away from them by unjust taxation for private purposes, and whoever proposes to postpone the performance of this duty in order to inaugurate a war among ourselves over the silver question, or any other question, is not a wise counselor, and would not make a safe leader.

Yours truly,
J. G. CARLISLE.

This called forth a reply from Senator James L. Pugh, of Alabama, published in the *Washington Post*. While refraining from criticizing Senator Carlisle's advocacy of Mr. Mills's candidacy, Senator Pugh strenuously took issue with the opinion that the tariff should be made the sole question. He wrote:

I well remember what was generally conceded in 1888, the last year of Mr. Cleveland's Administration, that he had so ably and wisely and honestly administered the Government as to leave the Republican party without a formidable or meritorious issue in the Presidential election of that year, when some wise counselors and safe leaders in their own estimation (I do not intimate that the Senator was one of them) induced Mr. Cleveland to throw away all the jewels in his Administration and challenge the Republican party to battle on the single, paramount, and all-absorbing issue of tariff reform on the formula furnished in Mr. Cleveland's message and the Mills Bill. This was done by "wise counsel and safe leadership on the eve of a great National contest, when victory was almost within our grasp." Is it unwise and unsafe to suggest among ourselves that something had better be learned from experience? When a child gets burned he will not go back in the same fire.

What I wish to deny most emphatically is the Senator's statement that any Democrat in the United States who supports the free coinage of silver has expressed any desire, intention, or purpose to abandon or ignore the vital issue of tariff reform. All that the friends of silver demand is that the Democratic party in every National Convention has done without a single exception—keep taxation and currency together as coördinate and coequal subjects of remedial legislation. Neither tariff reform nor financial reform has ever been ignored or abandoned, nor one subordinated to the other in any Democratic platform during the lifetime of the party. The power of monopoly secured to manufacturers by a Protective tariff like the McKinley Law to regulate prices is not as great, certainly no greater, than the power of monopoly secured to the money lender and the purchaser of property, produc-

tion, and labor under the gold standard, or a currency contracted to the amount of one metal. The friends of silver have always acted in the defensive. They never inaugurated any war. The representatives of gold struck down silver in 1873, and when it was partially restored in 1878 by a meagre coinage, a merciless war was renewed to destroy it in 1886, and in 1890 the McKinley Bill and the Free Coinage Bill and the infamous Force Bill were hand in hand in the Senate in one of the most memorable parliamentary struggles recorded in history, and the world knows that the Government and the country and the Democratic party were rescued from the most perilous consequences of the passage of the Force Bill by the invincible courage and fidelity of the advocates and supporters of free silver coinage.

If the friends of silver are to be classed as unwise counselors and unsafe leaders because they insist that the silver issue shall not be "abandoned or ignored" in the Presidential contest of 1892, but that it shall go hand in hand and receive the same treatment with all other issues made in the Democratic platform, especially when they are so classed and condemned at the instance and in the interest of those Democrats who throttled the Free Coinage Bill in the last House of Representatives, all the friends of silver have to say is that they are accustomed to such classifications, and hope to be able to persevere in the vindication of their convictions and integrity. As Democrats and friends of free coinage they protest against being retired from the councils of the Democratic party because they are unwilling to allow the corporal's guard of gold representatives to dictate to the friends of silver, and silence and postpone them in their just demands until the veto power can be put in the hands of a Democrat for four years to be exercised against any adjustment of the silver question, except on the formula to be furnished by the "wise counselors and safe leaders" to be found only in the neighborhood of Wall street.

New York Sun (Dem.), Nov. 28.—With every disposition to be another "strong man in the Speaker's chair" like Tom Reed, Mr. Mills would make a ridiculous failure if he were allowed to undertake that dangerous rôle. His infirmities of temper are such that he loses his head and his wits altogether when he needs them most. Tom Reed can be very exasperating and very much exasperated, and at the same time command himself perfectly. Mr. Mills loses temper and self-control on very slight provocation, and when his temper and his self-control go he ceases to be dangerous to the enemy; he is dangerous only to his friends and to the cause which has made him for the time being its representative. The lack of self-command, the almost crazy flightiness of temper which distinguish his controversial relations with both adversaries and associates, would not be a legitimate subject of consideration if they did not absolutely disqualify him for the post to which he aspires. With all that the Democratic party has at stake in this matter of the Speakership, it would be folly hardly short of criminal to blink the notorious facts, as Mr. Carlisle seems good-naturedly disposed to do, or to neglect to weigh them in their bearings on the present critical situation.

Boston Herald (Ind.), Nov. 26.—Mr. Mills's quick temper is being urged as an objection to his election to the Speakership, it being held that the occupant of the Speaker's chair must be a man of calm temperament, who will not allow himself to be disturbed by what goes on before him. It is to be borne in mind, however, that responsibility sobering most men, and it would undoubtedly have that effect upon Mr. Mills, should he be elected Speaker. The *Chicago Tribune* allows that Mr. Blaine used to be as hot-tempered as Mr. Mills, but he did not lose his head while he was Speaker. Henry Clay's temper was not of angelic mould, but he was elected Speaker six times, and made an excellent presiding officer for houses fully as turbulent as the next one will be.

Philadelphia Times (Ind.-Dem.), Nov. 30.—There is no Randallism in the politics of to-day as the term is generally accepted, and the term would have been eliminated from party movements by Randall himself had he lived to serve during the first session of the last Congress. He would have been the leader of the opposition to the McKinley Bill, and he would have been in substantial harmony with his party on the issue. The last summer of his life, when confined to his house or room most of the time, he studied exhaustively the question of tariff reform in all its details, and he would have taken the lead in the next session, had his health permitted, in favor of free raw materials and the reduction of tariff duties on our

industrial products to the difference between the cost of labor here and abroad. That is the theory on which Mr. Mills defended his tariff Bill, and that is practically the attitude of the Democracy, now. Randallism, as it is understood in the factional battles of the party now, has not perished because Randall is dead, but because new occasions, new conditions, and new duties made Randall cease to assert Randallism as a party policy. Had he been able to take his seat in the last Congress he would have been a Democratic leader and not the leader of a faction. Such was his well-settled purpose, and he would have been one of the most earnest as well as one of the ablest antagonists of the McKinley Bill. The cry of Randallism at this day is simply a clap-trap invention, and it should recoil upon any candidate for Speaker who employs it to help or hinder anyone in the battle.

Philadelphia Record (Ind.-Dem.), Nov. 27.—Other considerations being equal, Mr. Roger Q. Mills would be entitled to precedence by reason of his long and distinguished service, as well as of the fact that he has been the accepted leader of the Democrats of the House since Mr. Carlisle was transferred to the Senate. But the good judgment, prudence, and skill exercised by the Texas Representative when Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means in the Fiftieth Congress afford the amplest guarantee that he would display the same qualities in the more responsible position of Speaker. Although Mr. Mills has been denounced by his political opponents as a "Free Trade doctrinaire," the tariff Bill which he introduced was, in the language of the late Samuel S. Cox, "moderation itself." Many friends of tariff reform were disappointed because the bill did not extend the free list to iron ore, coal, and some other raw materials of industry. But, as a practical statesman, Mr. Mills did not struggle for the unattainable. His object was to present such a measure of tariff reform as would command the well-nigh unanimous support of the Democrats of the House, and in this he succeeded. The country may be assured that in the position of Speaker his influence would be exerted in favor of the same prudent and conservative policy. Though originally an advocate of free silver, Mr. Mills was prompt to recognize that tariff reform is the predominant issue to which all other questions must give way in the next election for President and Congress. Of course, the Force Bill and the extravagance and waste of the Billion Congress will be held up as warning signals against the return of such a body to power; but with a great issue affecting the interests of the whole people, in regard to which the Democrats occupy the vantage ground, they could not afford to throw into the campaign a question of free silver which would divide the party and invite inevitable defeat. Such is the position of Mr. Mills; and so far as ascertained it is the position of all his prominent rivals for the Speakership. But none of the others has so clearly and boldly defined his views, nor has encountered in so great a degree the hostility of the free silver monomaniacs. His election, therefore, would be proclamation to the country that all the legitimate power of the office of Speaker is to be exerted to smooth the pathway of tariff reform and to shield the Democratic party from the disaster that would follow a free silver campaign.

New York Herald (Ind.-Dem.), Dec. 1.—Mr. Mills has announced himself a full-fledged Free Trader, and boasted that he will fight for his convictions. That is commendable elsewhere, but not in the Speaker's chair. It would be nothing short of a calamity if, on election, he should proceed to make the House a debating ground for the vindication of his individual hobby. That he will do this very few Congressmen doubt. Otherwise his boast is vain, and after all he is not willing to fight for his convictions. The American people are naturally conservative. They dislike and distrust radical changes. When McKinley brought out his panacea for all our ills and declared that what the country needed was

excessive and extortionate taxation, a wave of protest swept over the country and the candidates for office who favored his theory were buried at the polls. If the Democrats go to the other extreme and elect a Speaker who represents Free Trade, pure and simple, the people will make another protest, and it will be equally vigorous.

St. Louis Republic (Dem.), Nov. 27.—Mr. Crisp is personally unobjectionable in his private character, but he has no claim to Democratic leadership, because he has not been at the front on the leading Democratic issue. And it is for this very reason that the camp-followers and the conscripts are for him. Look for the men who have knifed the Democratic party in Congress and in Presidential campaigns during the last sixteen years and you will find them all supporting him. Perhaps he cannot help it now. The time he could have helped it was when the Democratic party needed its strongest and truest champions at the front in its past struggles against the high tariff plutocracy. He was not at the front then, and camp-followers cannot put him there now.

Indianapolis Sentinel (Dem.), Nov. 26.—One year ago the Democrats swept the country on the tariff question. At the recent elections the tariff issue was again the commanding issue, and the Democrats held all the ground they gained one year ago. The question now is whether they shall be put before the country in the light of abandoning it by rejecting Mr. Mills as Speaker when circumstances have combined to render him the exponent, and indeed the very embodiment, of that issue in the pending contest.

Charleston News and Courier (Dem.), Nov. 28.—The Democratic party in Congress cannot afford to take any backward step upon the question of tariff reform. The election of Mr. Crisp as Speaker would undoubtedly be regarded as a weak and cowardly concession to the Protection wing of the party, not because Mr. Crisp is personally opposed to the revision of the tariff, but because he would be elected as the special favorite of the old Sam Randall Democrats and could not be elected without their support.

New York Evening Post (Ind.), Nov. 27.—The importance of this deliverance by Mr. Carlisle can hardly be overestimated when we consider the commanding position he holds in the party, having been thrice Speaker of the House, and representing a free coinage State in the National Senate. It is not to be supposed that Mr. Carlisle wrote these words without due consultation and due understanding. We look upon his letter as nearly equivalent to a guarantee that no free coinage Bill will pass Congress during the coming session.

New York Times (Ind.), Nov. 30.—Certainly the silver idea is one that men in public life do not readily subordinate to other ideas. It is held, where it is taken up honestly, with something very like fanaticism. That such men as Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Mills have deliberately put it aside in favor of the idea of tariff reform is an indication not only of statesmanlike intelligence on their part, but of their confidence in the intelligence of their party, particularly in their own section. It may be said that this is mere party expediency. Expediency it is, and of the most imperative sort, but also of a high sort. There is a marked difference between the policy of a public man who subordinates principle to popular prejudice and that of one who urges principle against a feeling that he knows is strong that may be sincere, but the object of which he thinks either mistaken or of inferior consequence.

Cleveland Leader (Rep.), Nov. 26.—The Republican party can ask nothing better, as a preparation for next year's contest, than the election of Roger Q. Mills to the Speakership of the Democratic House. It would accentuate the free silver and Free Trade issues next year

and convince everyone that the Democracy are committed to Free Trade and calamity beyond all question. Mills's election would forecast the renomination of Cleveland by the Democrats next year and make the tariff the leading issue. What is even more important, his election would indicate a determination on the part of the big Democratic majority in the House to monkey with the McKinley Bill, and that is precisely what the Republicans hope it will do. The Democrats will not have long to fool with it till they will learn that it is loaded.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.), Nov. 28.—A wail comes up from Missouri. The *St. Louis Republic* is angry with Grover Cleveland. Having for months painted him in colors truly angelic it now waxes censorious. Mr. Cleveland, it appears, has intimated a disinclination to interfere in the Speakership fight. Whereupon the *Republic* pronounces the announcement "wholly unnecessary," and declares that it was drawn from Mr. Cleveland "by his enemies and not by his friends." Moreover, "it shows conclusively that he is himself a candidate for public office." This hurts the *Republic's* feelings. "For a year or more past," it says, "his Eastern friends have been posing Mr. Cleveland as a man who, if not actually preferring to remain a private citizen, was sitting apart in calm indifference, refusing to say or do anything designed to further his chances of becoming the Presidential nominee of his party." "This veil," it continues, "at all times rather diaphanous, has now been brushed aside by his own hands and the avowed Presidential candidate stands disclosed."

Toward the Presidency and the Speakership alike Mr. Cleveland's attitude is honorably and courageously consistent. Wherein would be the propriety in his taking sides with any candidate in the contest at Washington? Of Mr. Cleveland's Administration, and of his candidacy for a re-election in 1888, Mr. Mills was an earnest, effective, and faithful supporter. But so were Judge Crisp, Mr. Springer, Mr. McMillin, Mr. Hatch, and every other Democratic representative who has aspired to the Speaker's chair. For Mr. Cleveland to "come out" for Mr. Mills or any of his competitors would be not only impolitic, but ungrateful. That he would wittingly impair the prospects of Mr. Mills is not more likely than that he would deliberately affront Democrats who have equally upheld his policies and adhered to his political fortunes. If the impression has gone abroad that he is "posing," the error is attributable not to himself, but to the absurd and idolatrous demonstrations by which the St. Louis organ and similar publications have sought to obtain a certain distinction. Mr. Cleveland's rights in the controversy are unmistakable. They are the rights which belong to every American citizen. Whatever he has said is in keeping with an intelligent recognition of those rights. In no respect has he overstepped the limitations of duty or propriety.

New York Herald (Ind.-Dem.), Nov. 27.—The Democrats can't afford to offend the people of the West by thrusting down their throats any candidate who will make success uncertain. The business of the party is to choose an available leader, who will not be handicapped by entangling alliances from the start. Nothing could be more unfortunate than to place in the field a man, whether it is Mr. Hill or Mr. Cleveland or Mr. Flower or anyone else, who is known to have close relations with a local organization like Tammany Hall. Unless this is avoided we shall have not only an embittered canvass but an inevitable defeat. Tammany has its sphere of usefulness and it ought to be satisfied with its present political possessions. It has supreme control of this municipality, with all the perquisites the term suggests. It has reached out for the capture of Albany. Recently its representatives went to Washington and wirepulling at the capital was begun in real earnest. At least

one candidate for the Speakership of the House has relied on Tammany to secure his position.

Kansas City Times (Dem.), Nov. 25.—The country realizes that Mr. Cleveland is not afraid to use the veto power. For this it admires him. He would veto a New York or Buffalo extravagance at National expense with the same freedom that he would employ in Maine or California. But the politicians understand this also, and to them it means more than abstract theories. The opposition to Mr. Cleveland is largely among the political adventurers who derive largess in some form from legislative extravagance. He is absolute poison to lobbyists. To all who depend upon Treasury looting for a living Mr. Cleveland is the most objectionable candidate mentioned by any party. There are men who honestly oppose Mr. Cleveland. All men cannot see alike. Timid voters fear ante-convention threats, forgetting that these threats are made to influence preliminary action. If carried out, the men who betray the party are certainly not sufficiently loyal to make good advisers. A few men who call themselves Democrats retain some Protection dogmas. Tariff reform and Democracy have become synonyms. This class should not be considered in the approaching Democratic Convention. Their choice lies among Harrison, Blaine, and McKinley. The strong men who oppose Cleveland's nomination will not carry their opposition beyond the preliminary.

Columbus Dispatch (Ind.-Rep.), Nov. 26.—The views expressed by Mr. Cleveland in his letter accepting the Democratic nomination of 1884, in which he placed himself upon record as opposed to a second term for the President, are now often quoted against him, although—to the credit of the Republican press be it said—they are quoted chiefly by a number of Democratic papers. The fact is that there can be no inconsistency in the attitude of Mr. Cleveland eight years ago and now upon this subject. He never said that he was opposed to a second term for himself or anybody else while the right to a second term continued to be recognized by Congress and the people. He did say, however, that he would favor a Constitutional Amendment prohibiting the President from serving a second term. But in the absence of such legislation it cannot be charged that Mr. Cleveland is inconsistent because he is himself willing to be a candidate again, or willing that another man, under present conditions, should aspire to a second term.

THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE—GOVERNOR HILL.

Christian at Work (New York), Nov. 26.—In the fact that the courts of the State are called upon to an unusual extent to decide as to the awarding of election certificates, we have now an illustration of the imperfect character of our election laws, and the necessity of a change. Under the present law the Boards of Supervisors of each county forms a Board of Canvassers for counting the votes; they have no power to pass upon the legality or illegality of the votes cast, but are only authorized to complete and report results to the State Board of Canvassers. This State Board, which convenes at the office of the Secretary of State in Albany on Dec. 15, consists of five officers, the Secretary of State, the State Controller, Attorney-General, State Treasurer, and State Engineer, three of whom constitute a quorum. In the event of the failure of a majority to attend, the Secretary of State is authorized to notify the Mayor and Recorder of Albany to act. The Board receives the certified copies of the returns of County Canvassers, canvasses them, and declares the result, the certificates of the Board determining what State officers, executive, judicial, and legislative are elected. What is especially objectionable in this method is this: while the duty of the Board of Supervisors is limited to a simple count and declaration, they are inclined, when

a party advantage can be gained, to throw out votes deemed informal or illegal, and send no report of them to the State Board. Especially are they inclined to this course when, as at the present time, the vote is close and the Legislature is in doubt. Already it has been necessary to "mandamus" two Boards of Supervisors to secure from them a performance of their duty; and proceedings are threatened in other counties. Then there is the present State Board, most of them men of high character. Still, they were elected as party candidates, and those who recall the votes cast by the famous Commission that seated Mr. Hayes in the Presidency—every one, including the Supreme Court Judges, voting according to his party predilection—can readily see how the members of the State Board might be led to decide, where the elections are close, along the lines of party predilection. Furthermore, a Legislature being returned, however unjustly, giving one majority to a party, enables that body to unseat members of the opposing party till it secures a "working" majority. Here is where the unsatisfactory character of our election laws becomes evident. The only remedy is the one suggested by Governor Hill in his last message—to take from the Senate and House the power of deciding election contests, and place the whole matter in the courts. In this way alone can the State be delivered from an abuse which assails the integrity of the elective franchise.

New York Tribune (Rep.), Nov. 30.—What is the true inwardness of the Governor's present disgraceful performance? The question is easily answered. He yearns to be nominated for the Presidency, but cannot fail to be aware that the Democratic National Convention would be radically opposed to withdrawing him from the United States Senate, unless he was to be succeeded by a Democrat. How is Hill to be succeeded in the Senate by a Democrat if the Republicans control the New York Legislature? These considerations constitute a perfectly reasonable explanation of the Governor's anxiety for a Democratic majority in the Senate. His affection for the Presidential boom constrains him. Backing bogus election returns ostensibly with the hope of securing Democratic supremacy in the Legislature for the good of the party, in reality he is scheming to serve his own voracity as an office-seeker.

Nov. 26.—When the day of reckoning comes the feeling will be general that all who had anything to do with the plot to steal the Senate shall be punished to the full extent of the law, beginning with Hill. Let him be sentenced to do time for the State in a striped suit, and the enemies of honest elections will learn a lesson the significance of which they cannot fail to appreciate.

New York Sun (Dem.), Nov. 26.—We are sure that there is not any desire on the part of the Democratic leaders, or any one of the hundreds of thousands of honest Democrats in this State, to secure a majority in the Legislature unless it has been fairly and lawfully obtained at the polls. We are equally sure that there is no occasion for alarm on the part of the Republicans lest they should be cheated out of the majority, if it actually belongs to them. In the act of 1880, which empowers the Supreme Court to require the Board of County Canvassers in any county of the State to correct any errors which may have occurred in its determination, the various controversies which have arisen in regard to the recent election are all subject to judicial review and decision. If a candidate who is defeated before a single Judge at Special Term believes that the determination is erroneous he may take it into the General Term or appellate branch of the Supreme Court for review, and if unsuccessful there he may go up to the Court of Appeals. Ultimately, therefore, all these election disputes may be carried to the court of last resort and there finally and authoritatively settled; and no one has ever yet seriously questioned the absolute impartiality of that tribunal. In no event is there any occasion for public worry,

or wear and tear of mind. The Legislature will not be stolen; and yet if the Democrats are entitled to the majority they will get it.

Albany Argus (Dem.), Nov. 28.—What are the actual steps in the progress of this scheme to "steal" the Legislature? The first step was the counting out in Sullivan County by the Republican majority in the Canvassing Board of Dr. George M. Beakes, the lawfully-elected Democratic candidate. That crime was committed under orders of members of the Republican State Committee. As soon as the fraud was perpetrated, the Democrats took the only and proper course for redress. They appealed to a Justice of the Supreme Court and obtained, according to the recognized process of the law, an order for the undoing of that wrong. The theft was indefensible, and it is not to the credit of the Republican press that it has not had the courage to condemn the fraud. Whether it does or not is immaterial. The reliance of the Democracy is in the administration of justice by the courts. The next case is the alleged "theft" of the Senate seat in the 15th District by the Democracy. If that seat has been "stolen," it has been "stolen" in the same fashion that the Sullivan Assembly seat was stolen by the Republicans, and redress may be found in the same place, before a Justice of the Supreme Court. And let it not be said that the Justices of the Supreme Court in the 2d District are partisans. At the late election Justice Calvin E. Platt was nominated by both parties and elected unanimously, and two years ago the same honor was bestowed upon Justice Jackson O. Dykman. It is within the power of the Republican party, in spite of the unfortunate death of the Hon. Gilbert A. Deane, to appear before either of these Judges for the same order that Justice Fursman issued in the Sullivan case. Have they done so? Have they thought of doing so? They have not enough confidence in their own cause to submit it to a fair court, and therefore propose to call Platt's Committee together to hold an indignation meeting! And what is the third step? In the 1st Onondaga Assembly District it is claimed that the Democrats are "stealing" a member. So far as we are aware, not a Democratic newspaper in the State believes that votes intended for David A. Munro, Jr., should be taken from him through mistakes over his name in the returns. Of such a technicality the Democratic party does not propose to take advantage. But it is asserted that ballots were so distributed as to enable voters to be "spotted" in several towns in the county, and that this was done deliberately by a Republican County Clerk. If that be proven, the Republican nominee ought to suffer for that violation of the law in his interest. And to determine whether it was done, the County Clerk has been summoned to answer, before the Governor, on charges preferred against him in the proper legal form. At every step the Democrats have appealed to the laws and the courts. At every step the Republicans have resorted to newspaper clamor, and that only. . . . The Republican cry "stop thief" in these days does not avail with the American people whose memory recalls Republican theft of:

1. The Presidency of the United States
2. The Governorship of Connecticut.
3. The Governorship of Nebraska.
4. The Legislature of New Hampshire.
5. Two United States Senators from Montana.

Philadelphia Press (Rep.), Nov. 20.—Governor Hill, of New York, is without question the most dangerous and unscrupulous man in public life in this country. He would not hesitate to plunge the Nation into civil war, were it in his power to do so, if he thought it would benefit his personal fortunes. Since the time when he accepted a large check from William M. Tweed to the present day he has never hesitated to do anything to advance his own interests.

Brooklyn Standard-Union (Rep.), Nov. 25.—One cause for thanks the people of New York have is in the fact that David Bennett Hill, the meanest, cheapest, trickiest man—or,

rather, person—that ever disgraced the important, honorable, and responsible office of Governor of the great State of New York, will not be with us long. A person without the first conception of the dignity due to the place, a creature who saw only political opportunity in every incident arising, and who used every such opportunity in a petty way, which would make a ward heeler with any sort of aspirations hang his head in shame, he has degraded, as far as in him lies, the honorable office of Chief Executive of the State, and put the State of New York under the feet of the rumsellers, leaving them to do what they will with her. Never before has such a Governor sat in the Executive chair. God grant that never again may that chair bear such a burden.

Boston Herald (Ind.), Nov. 27.—There is the usual organic indignation expressed in the journals opposed to the party Governor Hill of New York represents, because of his assumed intention to engage in sharp practice to take possession of the New York Legislature. We will only remark, as to the candor and firmness of these organs, that they are the same journals that justified the stealing of the Montana Legislature and the election of two United States Senators by the theft two years ago, and never raised a voice against the enforced resignation of a Clerk of their own party in New Hampshire last year who it was feared would not further the schemes of partisans to gain possession of that body. They only object to tampering with election results when it does not injure their own party. Governor Hill may be right or wrong in New York. We do not believe he is as grossly wrong as were the Republicans who stole the vote of Montana, and, as far as the equities of the case are concerned, they are with him. A reapportionment of New York for members of the State Legislature was ordered by the Constitution, and should have been made in 1885. The Republicans took measures to see that it should not be done then, and they have, by their control of one or both branches of the Legislature, prevented its being made every year since. It is for this reason that the State, though just carried for the Democrats by almost 50,000 majority, is still so close in the Legislature as to be in doubt. No one questions that it would be Democratic by a considerable majority, if the apportionment commanded by the Constitution were made. By refusing to make this, the Republicans are cheating the Democrats out of the control of the State to which their vote entitles them, and nullifying the operation of the Constitution to accomplish such an end. If sharp practice were ever allowable, it is to prevent such a wrong. How long would the party which stole Montana hesitate before engaging in it?

MR. BLAINE AND THE PRESIDENCY.

New York Evening Post (Ind.), Nov. 30.—The latest "health bulletin" upon Mr. Blaine's condition is sufficiently explicit, both in its contents and in the circumstances of its publication, to command the thoughtful attention of President Harrison. According to the *Philadelphia Press*, which publishes the bulletin, Mr. Blaine visited Philadelphia on Friday last for the express purpose of having himself examined with a view to ascertaining his ability to withstand the strain of another Presidential campaign. "A close friend of the Secretary," says the *Press* of to-day, "said yesterday that Mr. Blaine hesitated in his candidacy, and was seriously counting the cost to his health, knowing the arduous character of such a contest, and doubting whether he was physically able to stand the strain. These doubts, it is said, were removed by what his physician told him." The bulletin, which is published over all the United States to-day, gives us what his physician told him. In brief it was that Mr. Blaine is a "well man; for his years he is sturdy," and "he will be even better in six months from now." The Republican National Convention will meet just six months and seven days from this time, so he will be in his best

condition at the very moment when the delegates are assembling.

Chicago Tribune (Rep.), Nov. 28.—Mr. Blaine's friends need no Democratic advice as to his physical condition or his political strength. They will take the liberty of judging of those matters for themselves. This much may be said to these anxious Democrats in order that they may understand the fixed purpose of the Republican party: If Mr. Blaine is able and willing to run for the Presidency next year he will be nominated unanimously. In 1876 three-sevenths of his party were for him, in 1884 five-sevenths were for him, but in 1891 99 per cent, of all the Republicans are for him. He has grown on the people as well as the party. He stands confessedly at the head of the originative American statesmen of his day. There is not a man among the Democrats who comes up to his shoulders. Nor is it likely that there will be any repetition, if he is nominated next year, of the shameless Democratic blackguardism and vilification of 1884. That powder has been burned; those poisoned bullets have been fired away. Envy and malice have exhausted themselves. Mugwump "treason has done its worst."

Philadelphia Times (Ind.-Dem.), Nov. 27.—No man who has seen the Plumed Knight since his serious illness in New York six months ago can be deceived as to his physical condition. He may live for years, but any severe mental or physical strain would suddenly terminate his life. If he could permit his friends to nominate him and to manage his campaign without consulting him on the subject, he might survive a National contest; but Blaine is not built that way. He is a leader of leaders. His nervous system is impaired to an extent that always magnifies trouble, and magnified troubles always magnify disease. It would be utterly impossible for him to be serene in the great battle for the Presidency and leave its management entirely to others; and from the day of his nomination he would be the prey of his malady that could not fail to conquer him. If nominated for the Presidency in the early part of June of next year, even if in better physical condition than he is to-day, the chances would be a hundred to one that Blaine would not survive sixty days. In his present feeble health the strain would be vastly greater than it was in 1884, and the exactions of that contest dated the destruction of Blaine's physical vigor.

SENATOR SHERMAN.

Harper's Weekly (Ind., New York), Nov. 28.—The threatened displacement of Mr. Sherman as Senator from Ohio by Mr. Foraker has elicited an expression of opinion throughout the country which cannot fail of a decided effect upon the result. It may not suffice to secure the election of Mr. Sherman, but it will certainly show to Ohio Republicans the opinion held in all parties out of the State of the possible election of Mr. Foraker. Mr. Foraker is reported to have said that Ohio Republicans know their own business, and are entirely capable of attending to it. But this remark omits the fact that the membership of the Senate of the United States is the business of the whole country. The withdrawal of a man of the great public ability and experience and intelligence of Mr. Sherman would take from the Senate a personality which belongs to the whole country, and a Senator whose influence upon the legislation which is likely to engage the attention of Congress would be of the highest value. If Mr. Sherman, like Mr. Edmunds, had declined to return to the Senate, the whole country would have reason to regret it. The general interest in Mr. Sherman is not a party interest. It is the kind of National pride which is felt in public men of proved service and conspicuous ability. This is acknowledged in the case of Mr. Sherman. He is indeed a strong party man, and he has often given up to party what was meant for the country. But his long public service has been that of a man who is indeed a partisan, but much more.

Upon questions of finance, when discussed upon general principles, and not for a party purpose, no vision is clearer and no judgment sounder than that of Senator Sherman. Upon all such questions, so far as true and safe views are involved, he is easily the leader of the Senate. Is it proposed to supersede him by an abler man, a sounder statesman, of longer experience, of larger intelligence, of ampler equipment? Without detracting from Mr. Foraker's qualifications, has his career made it evident that Ohio and the country would be more effectively served by him than by Mr. Sherman? Does his party think to command itself more to general respect and confidence by substituting Mr. Foraker for Mr. Sherman? The reelection of Mr. Sherman under the circumstances is a National interest. It involves very much more than a personal result.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper (Rep., New York), Nov. 28.—The two commanding questions of the near feature in our National politics will be those of tariff and of finance. These questions affect every important interest of the people, and their settlement will demand the highest sagacity and wisdom. Ohio elected Major McKinley as Governor because he represents better than any other man of his time the Protective idea. It would be remarkable, indeed, if, after having done this, it should refuse to return to the Senate the man who has done more than any other to establish a sound fiscal policy. It is no doubt true that ex-Governor Foraker deserves well at the hands of his party. He represents fairly and fully the aspirations and purposes of the younger and more aggressive Republican element. He is unquestionably a man of high ability, but in point of public service and of equipment for the Senatorial post his most cordial admirers will scarcely insist that he approaches the distinguished senior Senator from Ohio. The great central commonwealth should, by all means, return to the Senate the man who in the field of finance has attained a prominence enjoyed by few others of his generation, and who, in the sphere of general legislation during the crucial period of our history, not only proved himself capable and trustworthy, but kept his reputation unspotted from the world.

Cincinnati Times-Star (Rep.), Nov. 28.—Omitting every paper which does not classify itself as Republican in the "Newspaper Directory for 1891," the number of Republican papers in Ohio which have thus far declared their preferences for Senator are for Sherman 108, anti-Sherman 30. Considering that the papers rarely take sides in a contest between Republican leaders in the State, the fact that three-fourths of them have already taken sides in this contest, while the others are daily falling into line, is indeed extraordinary. Probably on no previous occasion has the Republican press of Ohio been so thoroughly aroused and outspoken on a question within party ranks. The explanation is apparent. The noisy and impudent claim that the Republican papers of the State were practically a unit against Sherman, left them no alternative. To have remained silent would have placed them in a false position, and in sheer self-defense they have spoken.

Toledo Blade (Rep.), Nov. 28.—As the claims of the Sherman boomers are submitted to the test of time, their hollowness becomes more and more apparent. When the statement was made that the Hamilton County (Cincinnati) delegation was solid for Foraker it was fiercely disputed; but when those thirteen members-elect announced their preference, behold, it was Foraker, sure enough. The announcement that the Northwest was solid for Foraker, except Mr. Williams, of Williams, was vigorously disputed; but there is not one of the members claimed for Foraker who has authoritatively denied it. The Cuyahoga County delegation (Cleveland) was claimed to be solid for Sherman, but it is not. Senator-elect Lampson was claimed loud and long as a Sherman man, but now he comes out with the remark that he is not pledged to Mr. Sher-

man. The same is true of Senator Iden. The Sherman bluff don't work this year as it has always done in the past. Its day is over. The whip has been cracked once too often over Ohio Republicans, and they propose to exercise their own discretion as to the choice of Senator, now and hereafter.

TAX REFORM.—Every one who has given any thought to the subject admits that we are very far from having reached an ideal system of taxation. In fact our so-called tax systems resemble our systems of weights and measures, being, like those, relics of barbarism. The New York Tax Reform Association is making a strong effort to educate the people in the true principles of taxation, and we heartily concur in the following "planks" from its "platform":

1. The most direct taxation is the best, because it gives to the real payer of taxes a conscious and direct pecuniary interest in honest and economical government.
2. Mortgages and capital engaged in production or trade should be exempt from taxation, because taxes on such capital tend to drive it away, to put a premium on dishonesty, and to discourage industry.
3. Real estates should bear the main burden of taxation, because such taxes can be most easily, cheaply, and certainly collected, and because they bear least heavily on the farmer and the worker.

It is safe to say that every form of indirect taxation bears most heavily on the poor, the wage-earners, and those of moderate means. These are not able to defend themselves and are universally the victims. The rich can always escape. Every man, every poor man especially, should advocate the most direct taxation. He can then learn who pays the taxes; and he will soon see to it that public expenditures are economically administered. The best way for any man to get rich is to hold on to what he gets, and not let his hard-earned means be taken in taxes, whether concealed as an outrageous tariff or as a personal property tax that is paid by the poor and honest and evaded by the rich and dishonest.—*Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York), Nov. 28.

FOREIGN.

COUNT KALNOKY ON FRANCIS JOSEPH'S UTTERANCE.

[No recent utterance has had a more disturbing effect in Europe than a remark made by the Emperor Francis Joseph, implying a fear that the danger of war is increasing. To this remark is attributed very much of the uneasiness that has been observed throughout the Continent in the last few weeks, and that was manifested especially in the financial crash in Vienna and other capitals. The extract below, from an article in one of the most prominent dailies of Vienna, embraces the chief points of the explanation made by the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and adds comments that are more interesting than reassuring.]

Vienna Freie Presse, Nov. 17.—Yesterday Count Kalnoky took occasion to declare what had already been intimated by the official press, that the interpretation put upon the Emperor's [Francis Joseph's] address to the Austrian Deputies, not only in Vienna but also in Berlin, Paris, and London, was an erroneous one, and that a proper understanding of the Imperial utterance would preclude the idea that there was anything conflicting between that utterance and the remarks of the Minister to the Hungarian Deputies in committee. To such an explanation from such a source opinions must yield. But that it was possible for misunderstandings to arise, and for the belief to be entertained that the speech from the throne was really couched in words signifying that peace was endangered and the political situation had become threatening; that it was not possible to dismiss apprehensions until now, and that it needed these assurances from Count Kalnoky in order to be persuaded that there exists no adequate reason for genuine alarm or for the interruption of peace—these are reflections to which one is not so easily reconciled. Wherefore it is plain that the restricted understandings of loyal subjects should confine themselves to the reception of words as they are spoken; and

since naturally time must elapse before the explanation of words can be afforded, and meanwhile the words themselves may sometimes be so construed as not to contribute to prevent diverse interpretations, it is wisest to await the course of events and not undertake to draw venturesome conclusions from official pronouncements. How important it is to practice circumspection, and not inquire too particularly into the significance of official phrases, is well illustrated by the speech that Count Kalnoky made yesterday. Persons whose wits are not sharpened by experience might without difficulty misconceive, in many respects, the spirit of the observations that the Minister delivered to the Austrian Deputies—observations that are materially different from what he recently said to the Hungarian Deputies. Yesterday Count Kalnoky asserted that the sum asked for by the War Department affords the best indication that the situation is not regarded as "imminent" by the responsible authorities; and he added that there were various other reasons for viewing the present position of affairs as "relatively" satisfactory. What deductions might be drawn by the pessimists from this description of the outlook as not imminent, but relatively satisfactory! But this was only the least suggestive of his statements. Continuing, Count Kalnoky said that it would be negligent to close one's eyes to the danger which the continued maintenance of armaments carries with it. The danger lay in the massing of great armies, and was easily to be perceived. But, the Minister went on, notwithstanding this serious danger that was latent in the situation, the hope could not be excluded that the necessity for preserving the peace which is so generally felt by peoples and Governments was analogous to a permanent condition of peace, and would really banish the danger of ultimate war—a danger that nobody now proclaims. Does Count Kalnoky really believe that the characteristic impression left upon the mind of the unbiased hearer or reader will be a soothing one, seeing that the word danger is used three times in a few sentences—sentences, albeit, which aim to cultivate the feeling that hope for definitive banishment of the danger of war is nevertheless not to be shut from view? And need he wonder if this disquieting word shall sound so loud and so long in the ears of the listener as to quite drown the assurance that there exists no acute question of political controversy? How can he think that there is no justified reason for serious concern when one hears it said by the same Minister that the continued maintenance of armaments occasions the understanding that there is a serious danger latent in the situation? A Minister of Foreign Affairs, however, is to be judged more by his acts than by his words, and fortunately the deeds of Count Kalnoky are more lucid and more assuageful than his utterances.

THE REAL TROUBLE IN CHINA.

New York Tribune, Dec. 2.—For many years past a popular superstition has prevailed in China to the effect that young Kwangsu, the reigning Emperor, would be the last of the Manchu dynasty, and according to the recent dispatches received from Shanghai it would appear as if matters were tending toward the fulfillment of the belief. For the revolutionary outbreaks which are now raging not alone in the north, but also in the south, the east, the west, and the center of China, are essentially of an anti-dynastic character. The hostility toward the foreigners, and the massacres of Christians, are merely secondary considerations in the movement, and due partly to a desire to embroil the Emperor with the Western Powers, and partly to the blow to national pride caused by the young monarch's concessions to the "foreign devils" in connection with the international controversy on the subject of diplomatic audiences and other disputes of an analogous character. The fact that the insurrectionary forces now marching on Pekin should have been raised

and organized in Manchuria, and not in China proper, is explained by the fact that after the Manchu invaders swooped down upon China two hundred and fifty years ago and overran the Empire, their lands which they left vacant were gradually colonized, and in course of time densely settled by native Chinse of an adventurous and lawless character. Up to within a few years ago these settlers availed themselves of the exemption from taxation formerly enjoyed by the Manchus to evade making any contributions toward the Imperial revenue. Recently, however, an attempt has been made by the Central Government at Pekin to form the ancient Manchuria into three new provinces, and not only to subject the population thereof to the same rule, but also to the same fiscal obligations as the population of the other provinces of the Empire. It was the efforts on the part of the Government to bring about this that led to the rise of the Chinese settlers in Manchuria who are now marching on Pekin.

A LAZY NATION.

Saturday Review (London), Nov. 14.—The keynote to the present situation in Brazil may be found in the century-old pages of Raynal's *Histoire Philosophique des Deux Indes*. Then, as now, the curse of the country was its extraordinary languor. It is not the eternal procrastination, interspersed with hot-blooded revolution, of the Spanish Republics, but rather the indolent apathy of the Oriental. An intestinal war in Brazil is of all things the least probable; the populace has not sufficient energy. Ever temperate in its emotions, it loved Dom Pedro more than it now hates Fonseca. The upper classes were full of esteem for the genial old gentleman who had so long ruled over them as Emperor; the recently-emancipated slaves, who not many years before had themselves threatened the stability of the State, were loyal—to what little backbone they have—to the monarch who had given them their liberty. The foreign merchants and brokers who reside in the fine towns along the three thousand miles of sea-board from the first viewed the change of government with dismay, for they feared more trouble, and were at once able to form the right appreciation of Fonseca's assurances of financial improvement. The very army and navy, upon whose support the success of the revolution depended, cared nothing how it resulted. But Fonseca knew his public. The worthy ex-Emperor is reported to have said recently that, had he chosen to appeal to arms, or to the populace, he might have retained his own. And this boast would be perfectly justified but for the simple fact that his adversary kidnapped him in the dead of night, thereby depriving him of any such opportunity. As it was, all classes took things as they had come, and waited idly to see how events would resolve themselves.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Canada Presbyterian (Toronto), Nov. 25.—It is easy to talk in a severe or patronizing way about Quebec and the French. Anybody can say that the province is deeply in debt, that there is a deficit in revenue every year, that the credit of the province is low and that the French people are too easily excited and too easily led. Loud talk about Quebec politicians being "rotten to the core" neither mends matters nor shows that the talker has any political virtue himself. Violent harangues against the Catholic religion and jingo threats to "drive the French into the sea" make matters worse. The plain, hard facts of the case are that Quebec is in the same national ship with the other provinces, and if the French province scuttles the ship all must go down together. A crisis in Quebec will force a crisis on the rest of the Dominion. Should the contending parties in Quebec unite against the other provinces—and there is some evidence that a union of the Bleus and Nationalists is being considered—the inevitable result would be a rupture of the Confederation. A chain is no stronger than its weakest

link. The Dominion is no stronger than Quebec. Were the matter not so serious it would be amusing to hear Ontario people speaking of Quebec as if that province were a foreign power that we may probably take up arms against some day. For better or worse we are in the same boat, and if Quebec makes shipwreck Ontario may have an anxious time pulling for the shore. And the question arises—what shore?

M. DE GIERS.—The German view of M. de Giers's visit to France and Germany is to-day expressed by the *Strassburger Post*, which is an inspired Government organ. Naturally the article is attracting much attention. It is as follows: "M. de Giers is a sharp old gentleman and has learned from Prince Bismarck. He takes advantage of his journey to kill several birds with one stone. His first object is to keep France on the line, his second is to conciliate feeling in Central Europe to Russia. It has been said that the financial crisis in Russia has compelled the Government to enter into economic relations with Germany, and certain proposals were said to be already on the way. Well, M. de Giers is already on his way. Will he find open ears in Berlin? It is very likely that he will be treated with the greatest amiability, but he will most certainly not reap any great advantages for Russia from his visit. The threatening war preparations and disturbances of trade of which Russia is guilty, and the numerous unpaid visits of the Czar to the Berlin Imperial Court, form a chain of hostile facts which are dead weight on poor M. de Giers, who has nothing to expect in Berlin unless a most improbable thing happens, namely, that Russia should say plainly *pater peccavi* and stop all her hostile undertakings. Should Russia put an end to her military preparations and apply herself in peace to the solution of her domestic difficulties, then perhaps an economic understanding may be thought of."—*Dispatch from London, New York Sun*, Nov. 29.

SOCIAL TOPICS.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF GERMANY. *Twentieth Century (New York)*, Nov. 26.—The platform of the Socialist party in Germany, finally adopted by the recent convention at Erfurt, is as follows:

1. Universal suffrage, without distinction of sex for all subjects of the Empire over twenty years of age; direct election by the people by secret ballot; the principle of "one man one vote," and biennial Parliaments.
2. The direct participation of the people in legislation, with the right to initiate or reject laws, and the annual revision of the scale of taxation.
3. A wide extension of the principle of local government, and the election of all public officials by the people, to whom such officials are to be held responsible.
4. The training of the people in arms, so as to form a national defense to take the place of a standing army.
5. The decision of peace or war to rest with the elected representatives of the people; international disputes to be decided by arbitration.
6. The repeal of all laws prohibiting or restricting free expression of opinion, or the right of association, or of public meeting.
7. Religion to be a matter of private opinion, and all payment of public funds for confessional or religious objects to cease; ecclesiastical or religious communities to be considered private associations which manage their own affairs.
8. The secularization of the national schools, attendance at which is to be compulsory for everyone; free education, free books, and free dinners for children attending the public schools, as well as for those pupils of either sex who, by their general capacity, are considered fit to pursue their studies at the higher educational establishments.
9. Free administration of justice and free legal advice; Judges to be elected by the people.
10. The abolition of capital punishment, the establishment of criminal courts of appeal, and the payment of compensation to persons unjustly accused, arrested, or condemned.
11. Free medical assistance, including attendance at childbirth, free medicine, and free disposal of the dead.
12. A graduated income and property tax to defray the public expenditure, so far as it is to be met by taxation; the obligation of self-assessment; the succession duty to be fixed on a sliding scale, according to the amount of the inheritance and the degree of relationship between the legatee and the testator.
13. The abolition of indirect taxation and duties, and

of such politico-economic measures as subordinate the general weal to the interests of a privileged minority.

14. An efficient national and international legislation for the protection of the working classes; the taking over by the State of all workmen's insurance agencies, the workmen to be given an adequate share in their administration.

15. An unbroken period of rest of at least thirty-six hours in each week for every workingman.

It will be observed that nothing in this platform essentially differentiates the German Socialists from any other liberal political party. There is nothing advocated that is not to a greater or less degree already in operation in France, England, Switzerland, or the United States. It will also be observed that nothing whatever is said of public ownership of land or machinery. The German Socialists may believe the doctrines of Karl Marx, but they have ceased to preach them. Nothing in the platform will alarm conservatives, and if everything advocated could be accomplished the condition of the working people would not be appreciably better. It is impossible to settle the labor question apart from the land question, which the German Socialists have ignored.

THE HIRSCH COLONY IN NEW JERSEY.

Springfield Republican, Nov. 28.—Baron Hirsch's colony of Russian Jews near Cape May, N. J., is rapidly taking on the semblance of a thrifty community. The trustees of the Hirsch Fund purchased 5,000 acres of woodland, upon which as it is cleared a village is being built and farms laid out. The village is to consist at first of 50 neat cottages costing \$600 each, a shirt factory, in which 250 of the colonists are to be employed, a church, school-house, and, by and by, a public library. Surrounding the village are farms of 30 acres each, which are to be sold at \$5 an acre uncleared, and \$15 an acre if cleared and plowed. Only heads of families are to be allowed to purchase these farms or the houses in the village, and terms of payment are to be made easy enough to enable any thrifty colonist to own his house or his farm. The colonists must be industrious and have some knowledge of farming or of some trade, and must avoid intoxicants, none of which will be sold in the colony. There are already some 150 of them at work clearing land, making roads, laying out farms, building houses and the like, and their numbers are increasing so rapidly that the full number for whom there is room will be on the ground as soon as houses can be built for them. Fifty houses will be ready in sixty days, and the shirt factory will be ready also, and almost half the land is so far cleared as to make the selection of farms possible. The land is fertile and suitable for market gardens and small fruits, and there are already 500 acres sown in rye. It lies along the West Jersey Railroad and has easy access to markets. The scribe and schoolmaster of the colony is at work, and teaches his full-grown pupils nightly the rudiments of an English education. The colonists are illiterate, usually not able to read and write their own language, but they are all anxious to learn, and to become American citizens, so they study hard, and some of the burly fellows have begun reading. The schoolmaster is an educated man who was expelled from Russia; he is a book-keeper, and is giving the colonists lessons in this science as well as in the institutions of this country.

BISHOP POTTER'S COUNSEL TO THE MERCHANT PRINCES.

The Churchman (New York), Nov. 28.—Bishop Potter has on several occasions spoken on the responsibilities of wealth. The diocese over which he is Bishop contains some of the wealthiest men in the world. Its see city is the commercial centre of this continent, and in that city never before this era were seen so many of the signs of great wealth, lavishly spent and ostentatiously displayed. The palaces of New York, the equipages of New York, rival those of ancient European nobilities, and the fortunes of New York men are the wonder of the older world. At the recent Chamber of

Commerce dinner the majority of the guests were men whose profession was the amassing of money. The Chamber of Commerce of this city is the oldest organization of the kind in this country, and it was natural that all the speakers should dwell upon some aspect of the same subject. Money began, continued, and ended as the accompaniment of the banquet, as indispensable as ice or roses to enjoyment of the occasion. This was quite to be expected, and exactly what ought to have been the case, and the topic of "Circulation the Law of Wealth" was perhaps the best that could have been chosen for Bishop Potter's response. This was none the less true because he handled the subject of circulation in its moral aspect. He made here a most important point. It is not right, he implied, to pile up immense fortunes which are more than enough to provide for those who are dependent on the foresight of the money-maker. The evils that result from the possession of great wealth by those who have not earned it, form one reason why money should be kept in circulation by those who have made or are making it. Many an heir has been ruined, morally, physically, and spiritually, by obtaining control over such amounts of money as prove a temptation to vice, indolence, social and political corruption. To purge the State of great fortunes would relieve a plethora that may in the end prove fatal to National life. The Bishop proposed the old remedy, and it is indeed a gracious and a goodly sight to see a modern Bishop advising merchant princes to sell and give to the poor.

HOW THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT MAY EXTERMINATE THE LOTTERY.—We made the suggestion a short time since that the best way to attack the Louisiana Lottery would be by a National tax similar to that which is imposed upon the notes of State banks and upon the circulating scrip of municipalities, taking care, of course, to put the tax high enough to be prohibitory. Precedents for taxing lotteries and lottery tickets are abundant. During the war there was a license tax on lottery companies, together with a tax on their gross receipts and a stamp tax on lottery tickets. A precedent for making a tax prohibitory exists in the case of the tax on State bank notes, as already mentioned, which prohibition remains in force to this day. We understand that this method of dealing with the pest of New Orleans has been examined by the legal counsel of those who are making the fight against it, and has been pronounced free from constitutional difficulties.—*New York Evening Post*, Nov. 28.

EUROPEAN HELP IN THE SOLUTION OF OUR IMMIGRATION PROBLEM.—The International Emigration Commission is holding its first meeting in Paris to consider plans for emigration which will settle this troublesome question. Jules Simon presides at this meeting and the Prince de Cassona is one of the men responsible for the Commission. The Prince says it is their purpose to devise some plan to exclude from the emigrants all paupers, invalids, criminals and the riff-raff generally. His plan is to have the Consuls examine the lists of emigrants before they leave European ports to see that there are none of these objectionable classes among them. The Commission has a big contract before it, but it is a work which should be done well, and it is for the best interests of Europe as well as America that some system of inspection shall be agreed upon before emigrants leave their native shores. The time has come when every Government must care for its own criminal classes. Governments can no longer allow criminals to go scot-free on promise to leave the country. The world is so nearly inhabited by civilized people that there is no place for the criminal to go. He must, therefore, be taken care of at home.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean*, Nov. 26.

PAUPERISM IN LONDON.—Census of metropolitan paupers, exclusive of lunatics in asylums and vagrants, taken on the last day of the

weeks named hereunder (enumerated inhabitants in 1881, 3,815,000): Fifth week of October, 1891—indoor, 57,455; outdoor, 32,367; total, 89,822. Fifth week of October, 1890—indoor, 57,295; outdoor, 33,669; total, 90,964. Fifth week of October, 1889—indoor, 58,434; outdoor, 35,118; total, 93,552. Fifth week of October, 1888—indoor, 58,556; outdoor, 37,799; total, 96,355. (These figures exclude patients in the fever and smallpox hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylum District, the number of whom on the last day of the week was returned as 1,750 in 1891, 2,355 in 1890, 1,624 in 1889, and 1,011 in 1888.) Vagrants relieved in the metropolis on the last day of the fifth week of October, 1891:—Men, 766; women, 239; children under 16, 19; total, 1,024.—*London Times* (weekly edition), Nov. 13.

THE LIQUOR ISSUE.

THE TEMPERANCE WOMEN.

Christian Register (Boston), Nov. 25.—Unless one attended some of the meetings of the dual gathering of the National and World's Christian Temperance Unions, it is impossible to have any conception of the thrill of inspiration that swept through and through them like a breath from heaven. There was first the inspiration of numbers. Not only was every State in the Union represented, but from far away New Zealand, China, Japan, Ceylon, and other Eastern countries, as well as from our nearer neighbors across the sea, came delegates. Day after day and three times a day, the great temple was thronged with earnest women, bright, wide-awake, full of wise plans, and working together in a sisterly spirit that was delightful to witness. It would be hard to have any but a spirit of love and good-will under the guidance of a President who is the incarnation of these virtues, backed with a strength that is felt by all. Plans for active work in many lines were laid out. Of course, the direct work of the Union—agitation for total abstinence, Prohibition, Bible study, and evangelistic work—takes the leading place; but there are many affiliated subjects that claim a fair amount of attention. It is urged that every practicable means should be employed to secure for women equal governmental rights in State and Church; that every effort should be made to keep the public schools unsectarian; that laws should be passed requiring physical training and industrial instruction as a part of public school education; and that the press should be purified by the omission of the details of crimes and impure matter in the form of medical and personal advertisements. The work of Pundita Ramabai for child widows in India was recognized with gratitude. The immodest style of drawing-room dresses was condemned, and a memorial was presented looking to provision for separate buildings for men and women prisoners in the Indian Territory. These are only a few of the many subjects touched upon. The courage and hope of this army of workers seem sublime, as one walks about the cities and sees the innumerable liquor-saloons or enters the miserable homes whose wretchedness is chiefly due to the drinking habit. With all their might and power, little yet seems done toward removing the actual curse, or curing the habit, and building up a public sentiment that shall make it possible to hurl the hated monster into the sea. But such a meeting as this does help wonderfully to create public sentiment in favor of temperance. The influence of these tens of thousands of devoted women throughout the land is bound to tell in favor of temperance and purity, and all who stand for these must wish them a hearty God-speed.

THE ARGUMENT AGAINST A DISTINCTIVE PROHIBITION PARTY.

Montreal Weekly Witness, Nov. 25.—Individual independence is essential to the success of our system of government by majority. Any system by which votes are controlled in masses,

and, as a result, traded in, is a danger to freedom. Any system under which citizens become political partners with evil in order to gain what they consider some greater good through the triumph of a party is essentially evil and demoralizing to the man who makes this compromise with his conscience. It is necessary to support the best of two candidates if one is to vote at all, but this should be combined with complete freedom to protest against and to condemn what is wrong. It is the almost universal but compromising notion that one must vote for and support a party rather than men and principles, which, politically, so many of our best men deprecate. We are in favor of men banding together to support a righteous principle, but we are decidedly against asking or giving any pledge to vote at the bidding of any organization. A true man will hold his conscience always free. Mr. Bryant's pledge would read more wisely if it went somewhat as follows: "We, therefore, agree hereafter to vote only for such candidates as can be trusted to support total Prohibition of the traffic, and to labor for the election of such whenever in other respects we conscientiously can." It may be said that this is a pledge very easily got out of, but as it is the only pledge a conscientious man can rightly make, it is the only one which can really further the cause of morality.

THE NEED OF ENLISTING THE FOREIGN-BORN.

The Independent (New York), Nov. 26.—An immigrant is not one, be he Italian or Bohemian, or Pole or Russian Jew, to be looked at askance as if he were but half human. There has been too much of this Pharisaical and contemptuous spirit exhibited by the native population, and they are being punished for it. The utmost effort should be made to bring the children of immigrants into our public schools, and to teach them the English language and the love of country. But there is a further duty to be performed, of personal, affectionate contact. We may love our own, but a special obligation rests upon every Christian for kindly attention to the stranger in our midst. There is no other work which the temperance reformers need to do more carefully than that of influencing the immigrants through their own Church organizations and by kindly individual effort, so as to teach them everything that we have to teach in reference to our own American civilization. If Christian people had welcomed foreigners more warmly, had given them personal counsel and help, had shown them affection instead of standing aloof from them, had given them the warm right hand instead of disdainful looks, there might now be another story to tell. If the Church will not welcome them the saloon will, and the Church cannot complain. There is nothing more hopeful now than the temperance organizations maintained by our adopted citizens of the first or second generation. These should be warmly encouraged. "Remember that thou wert a stranger" was the word of Moses to the Hebrew people.

"ESPIONAGE."—Mr. Robert G. Ingersoll remarks, in an interview in the *Boston Investigator* on Prohibition:

The trouble is that when a few zealous men intending to reform the world endeavor to enforce unpopular laws they are compelled to resort to detectives, to a system of espionage.

This is saddening; but has it occurred to Robert G. that we are forced to resort to detectives and espionage to enforce even popular laws? We know a man in this city who spent weeks in disguise in Pennsylvania, some years ago, acting the spy on the Molly Maguires, just to enforce that popular law against murder. Has it not also occurred to the famous white-plume orator that there will be incalculably less espionage required to stop the manufacture and importation of liquor than is now required to enforce the laws regulating the sale? There is more blackmail in one Assembly District of licensed New York City than in the whole State of Kansas.—*New York Voice (Prov.), Dec. 3.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOVERNMENT AID FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Providence Journal, Nov. 27.—Five million dollars is the sum that Chicago has finally fixed upon as the extent of her immediate request for an appropriation from the United States Treasury, and she seems to think she has reason to be astonished at her moderation. It is useless, of course, to remind her of the fact that she expressly and emphatically agreed to furnish all the money required for the Columbian Exposition without asking the United States for a single penny beyond the appropriation necessary to make a Government display; she will not be abashed, much less silenced, by such little unpleasant reminders as that. She even insists on the utmost promptness in turning over to her the sum asked of the Nation, apparently in the fear that without it the salaries of the various officials cannot be paid through the holiday season which draws so heavily on us all. Just what Congress will do in the matter no one can say, and just what it ought to do it is not altogether easy to decide. We cannot forget that the Treasury is in no condition now to stand any unusual drain upon it, and we cannot but remember that one of the strongest reasons for selecting Chicago as the site of the Exposition was her declared ability to foot all the bills and her proffered guaranty that the Nation would not be called upon. It is an unfortunate fact, however, that of the fifteen million dollars said to be pledged by Chicago people only about three millions have yet materialized, and there seems to be real danger that without Government assistance the Exposition will be a gigantic fizzle. Whether the Nation, having assumed a certain responsibility for it as a National affair, can afford to let it result in anything less than a great success in the eyes of the world, is the real question now to be decided.

INSUFFICIENCY OF THE MARINE SUBSIDY.

Scientific American (New York), Nov. 28.—The International Navigation Company has decided not to compete for the American mail contract under the Postal Subsidy Act, in accordance with which bids have been opened by the Postmaster-General. The President of the company, Mr. Griscom, says: "It was deemed inadvisable to enter into competition, because, under the rates given by the act, a transatlantic line of steamers, built in America and sailing under the American flag, would not pay. The establishment of a line of ships built in the United States and flying the American flag would cost too much. We doubt whether ships can be built in America as cheaply as abroad. The act allows but \$4 per mile for a first-class 20-knot liner for carrying the mails on the outward voyage only. No provision is made for the home voyage, because the Government believes that American-built vessels on the lines established by the act could secure the return mails at a renumerative figure. This supposition betrays want of familiarity with the subject. In the first place, foreign nations are very likely to discriminate in favor of vessels flying their own flag, and would not send the mails on board American ships unless the letters were especially directed to be sent that way, and not always then. That has been repeatedly demonstrated.

In the second place, under the provisions of the act requiring that the vessels shall be of peculiar construction with a view to their conversion into auxiliary cruisers, which must be approved by the Secretary of the Navy, the cost of building with the requirement that they shall be run during the winter season, when there is no passenger traffic, would be too burdensome."

HARNESSING NIAGARA FOR CHICAGO.—There is good prospect that the motive power for the coming World's Fair will be transmit-

ted from Niagara Falls to Chicago. Man's ability to thus transmit power for long distances and store it in accumulators is no longer in doubt. It has found a practical demonstration in Germany at the electrical exposition in Frankfort. Between Niagara Falls and Chicago the distance is about 475 miles, and it will therefore require about 80,000 volts at the generating end of the line. But deducting all the elements of loss in the transmission, the power can be delivered in Chicago at reasonable rates. Of the wonders that are to make the Chicago Exhibition conspicuous those of electricity seem likely to overshadow all others. The demonstrated fact that power and electricity are interconvertible at long distances means revolution in the industrial and productive powers of the world. The substitution of electricity for steam and beasts of burden will mean cleaner and healthier cities, more humanity for our dumb animals, cheaper production, increased and rapid intercommunication, and economy everywhere. The child is born who will probably live to see a man sitting in the shadow of Niagara, who, by the turn of a screw, can supply the motive power for half a continent. Such prospective wonders are apt to inspire the feeling that one would like to stay around old earth a few hundred years longer.—*Boston Globe, Nov. 28.*

THE WHALE INDUSTRY.—Whale fishery is an industry that would have died out from natural causes under the pressure of an increased demand for oil, even though the discovery of mineral oil had not come at an opportune time to supply a substitute product. It is not a matter of surprise, therefore, to learn that it is still declining. The Census report for the year 1889 shows a decline of about 40 per cent. in the number of vessels engaged in the business, their tonnage and value, compared with the returns for 1880. The whale fleet in 1889 comprised 101 vessels, with a total net tonnage of 22,660. Seventy of these vessels, with two-thirds of the tonnage, belonged in Massachusetts, more than one-half of the whole number in New Bedford. The capital invested in the business is \$1,913,275, one-half of which is represented by the vessels. The value of the products obtained is \$1,681,167, whalebone alone representing nearly \$1,000,000, the other chief products being whale oil and sperm oil. Two-thirds of the whales caught are sperm whales, but they yield less than a third (in value) of the products; one-third are right and bowhead whales, and they yield more than two-thirds (in value) of the products. There are 3,017 men engaged in the business, 59 per cent. of whom are Americans. Five vessels, valued at \$65,000, were lost in 1889, and 22 lives were lost, all by shipwreck. As the employés are nearly all paid by a share of the catch, there is no record of the earnings of the men engaged in this dangerous industry.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Nov. 27.*

INTOLERANCE IN THE LUTHERAN COUNTRIES.—The Salvation Army recently received a tribute from the German Government, by its official recognition as one of the protected religions, on the ground of its services in the cause of temperance and morality. It is receiving the contrary treatment in Helsingfors, Finland, where the authorities are taking measures to suppress its literature and to prevent the spread of its influence throughout the country. In the northern countries, where the Lutheran Church is associated with the State and controls the education, there is much opposition to intruding evangelistic efforts of every kind. Baptists, Methodists, and others have had sore trials in their endeavors to establish themselves in the Protestant countries of Northern Europe. What appears to be intolerance and persecution is defended on patriotic and legal grounds, the Lutherans claiming that their religious and moral work justifies itself in the elevation of the people, which they think is imperiled by irregular and irresponsible influences.—*The Observer (New York), Nov. 26.*

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- Bismarck (The Princess). The Countess Wilhelmina. *Ladies' Home Jour.*, Dec. With Portrait. One of the series of Unknown Wives of Well-Known Men.
- Davis's (Jefferson) Daughter, Alice Graham McCollin. *Ladies' Home Jour.*, Dec. With Portrait. Sketch of Miss "Winnie" Davis.
- Mozart—After a Hundred Years. Amelie Gere Mason. *Century*, Dec., 17 pp. Illus. A sketch of his life; the influence of his music, etc.
- O'Reilly (John Boyle) as a Poet of Humanity. George Parsons Lathrop. *Century*, Dec., 2 pp.
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- Severn (Joseph) and His Correspondents. William Sharp. *Atlantic*, Dec., 13 pp. Specially interesting is the letter from John Ruskin, giving his first impressions of Venice.
- Sulam (Sara Copia); A Jewess of the 17th century. *Menorah*, Dec., 10 pp. Sketch of the life of a Jewess of Venice.
- Tennyson (Lord), A Day With. Sir Edwin Arnold. *Forum*, Dec., 13 pp. Gives some closer particulars of the habits and surroundings of the Poet-Laureate.

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- Christmas Shadrach (The). Frank R. Stockton. *Century*, Dec., 8 pp. A Christmas story.
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- Pastel, The Golden Age of. Elizabeth W. Champney. *Century*, Dec., 11 pp. Illus. Illustrated by pictures of noted painters who have used pastel.
- Richard III (Shakespeare's). James Russell Lowell. *Atlantic*, Dec., 8 pp. An essay read in Chicago in 1887, and never before published.
- School (The), Need It Be a Blight to Child-Life? Dr. J. M. Rice. *Forum*, Dec., 7 pp. Examples of teaching that show that the happiness of children may be preserved in spite of the hours of toil imposed.
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- Germany, French Feeling Towards. Camille Pelletan, Member of the French Chamber of Deputies. *Forum*, Dec., 18 pp. The nature of the antagonism between France and Germany.
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- Massachusetts Election (the), Significance of. Governor W. E. Russell. *Forum*, Dec., 8 pp.
- Negro Problem (the), Thoughts on. James Bryce, M.P., Author of "The American Commonwealth." *N. A. Rev.*, Dec., 20 pp.
- Forum in European Legislatures. Theodore Stanton. With Letters from M. Louis Ruchonnet, ex-Pres. of the Swiss Confederation; Herr von Levetzow, Pres. of the German Reichstag; M. Brison, ex-Pres. of the French Chamber of Deputies; M. Sofus Högsbro, Pres. of the Danish Folkething; Signor Chiavassa, of the Italian Senate, and others. *N. A. Rev.*, Dec., 13 pp.
- Sliver Law (The) of 1890, Should It Be Repealed? Jacob H. Schiff. *Forum*, Dec., 5 pp. States the motives that prompted the passage of the New York Chamber of Commerce Resolution that the existing law should be repealed.

RELIGIOUS.

- Christianity in the First and Nineteenth Centuries. The Rev. W. Harrison. *Canadian Meth. Quar.*, Toronto, Oct., 11 pp.
- Japan, The Most Ancient Shrine in. Lafcadio Hearn. *Atlantic*, Dec., 16 pp. Describes a visit to Kitzuki of Izumo, a shrine never before visited by a foreigner.
- Leyghorn, the Jewish Congregation of, The History of. Sabato Morais. *Menorah*, Dec., 8 pp.
- Messianic Prophecy. IV. Prof. J. M. Hirschfelder. *Canadian Meth. Quar.*, Toronto, Oct., 16 pp. Criticism of Prof. Workman's article.
- Messianic Prophecy—A Sequel. The Rev. Prof. Workman, Ph.D. *Canadian Meth. Quar.*, Toronto, Oct., 48 pp.
- Methodist Connexionism. The Rev. A. M. Phillips, B.D. *Canadian Meth. Quar.*, Toronto, Oct., 13 pp. Describes Methodism as a solidarity.
- Paul's Theory of Christian Living. The Rev. B. Sherlock. *Canadian Meth. Quar.*, Toronto, Oct., 12 pp.
- Theology (New England), The Transition in. Alexander V. G. Allen. *Atlantic*, Dec., 13 pp. A paper based on the teachings of Dr. Samuel Hopkins.

SCIENCE.

- Animal Tissues, Quantity and Dynamics of. J. Lawton Williams. *Amer. Naturalist*, Dec., 12 pp.
- Appendicitis, Cases of, Report of. Joseph Price, M.D. *Buffalo Med. and Surg. Jour.*, Dec., 12 pp.

Appendicitis. Four Operations for. W. W. Keen, M.D. *Buffalo Med. and Surg. Jour.*, Dec., 6 pp.

Appendicitis, The Operative Treatment of. Thomas S. K. Morton, M.D. *Buffalo Med. and Surg. Jour.*, Dec., 25 pp.

East-Indian Archipelago (the) (Timor and Rotti), The Permian Tropic, and Jurassic Formations in. August Rothpletz. *Amer. Naturalist*, Nov., 4 pp.

Man and His Motives.—Is Man an Automaton? The Rev. Geo. Sexton, LL.D. *Canadian Meth. Quar.*, Toronto, Oct., 13 pp. Argues that the evolutionary hypothesis is utterly untenable.

Science and Immortality. Prof. Augustus Jay Du Bois. *Century*, Dec., 11 pp. Considers the scientific evidence of a future life; Spencer's system; John Fiske's position; Objections to a belief in a future life; the argument in favor of it.

Simian Tongue (The). II. Prof. R. L. Garner. *New Rev.*, London, Nov., 7 pp. Further experiments in monkey language.

Zoölogy (American), Record of. J. S. Kingsley. *Amer. Naturalist*, Dec., 6 pp.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

Childhood. Viola Roseboro'. *Century*, Dec., 5 pp. Illus. A defense of children against the sentimentalists that has falsified them.

China. Missionaries and the Troubles in. The Hon. Charles K. Tuckerman. *New Review*, London, Nov., 10 pp. This article is not at all complimentary to the missionaries; the writer holds foreigners in a great measure responsible for the existing troubles.

Competition (Unregulated) Self-Destructive. Aldace F. Walker, Chairman of the Commissioners of the Western Traffic Association. *Forum*, Dec., 13 pp. Competition is the death of trade, unless controlled by legislative power.

Corporal Punishment, Is It Degrading? The Dean of St. Paul's, London. *N. A. Rev.*, Dec., 11 pp. The writer believes that no form of punishment is better adapted to its purpose than that which Solomon recommends.

Divine Kindness to the Poor versus Pew Rents. The Rev. B. F. Austin, M.A. *Canadian Meth. Quar.*, Toronto, Oct., 6 pp. Every principle of God's treatment of the poor is violated by the modern system of pew-rents.

Gold Cure (My). Dr. Leslie E. Keeley. *N. A. Rev.*, Dec., 2 pp. A statement prompted by the death of Col. John F. Mines.

Jewish Persecution (The)—Its Financial and International Aspects. A. Leroy-Beaulieu. *Forum*, Dec., 11 pp.

Jews (the) in Russia, the Persecution of, The Real Cause of. E. S. Mashbir. *Menorah*, Dec., 9 pp.

Morality, The Relation to the State of. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman. *Menorah*, Dec., 6 pp. The point is that religion needs State aid to elevate the masses.

Pensions, Degradation by—The Protest of Loyal Volunteers. Lieut. Allen R. Foote, Founder of the Society of Loyal Volunteers. *Forum*, Dec., 10 pp. Argues against the pension system as degrading.

Philanthropists (The Three). Col. R. G. Ingersoll. *N. A. Rev.*, Dec., 11 pp. Describes three types of employers.

Prison Management (Reformatory or Punitive)? Elijah C. Foster, Special Agent of the Department of Justice at Washington. *Forum*, Dec., 9 pp. Argues in favor of the reformatory management.

Railway Rates. General Horace Porter. *N. A. Rev.*, Dec., 10 pp. Discusses the prevention of rate-wars.

Social Life in New York. Mrs. Burton Harrison. *Ladies' Home Jour.*, Dec.

Statistical Investigation (A Great). The Hon. Carroll D. Wright. *N. A. Rev.*, Dec., 9 pp. The investigation is that which the Senate directed to be made in reference to the effect of tariff laws, etc., etc.

War, The Benefits of. Admiral S. B. Luce, U.S.N. *N. A. Rev.*, Dec., 12 pp. The view taken is that the settlement of international disputes by arbitration is a long way off, and that war has certain moral compensations.

War, The Praises of. Agnes Repplier. *Atlantic*, Dec., 9 pp. Tells about the poets who have sung the praises of war.

Women's Clubs, The Work of. Alice H. Rhine. *Forum*, Dec., 10 pp.

Workingman (The) and Free Silver. T. V. Powderly. *N. A. Rev.*, Dec., 9 pp. Gives the reason that the workingman and the laborer are interested in the free coinage of silver.

UNCLASSIFIED.

Bank-Note Circulation—Mr. Harter's Plan. H. W. Cannon, Formerly Comptroller of the Currency. *Forum*, Dec., 4 pp. Objections to Mr. Harter's plan.

Bank-System (a Permanent), A Plan for. Horace White. *Forum*, Dec., 6 pp. A consideration of Mr. Harter's proposals in his article in the October *Forum*.

Bosnia and the Herzegovina, A Ramble in. T. W. Legh, M.P. *New Rev.*, London, Nov., 10 pp. Descriptive.

Bowery (The). Julian Ralph. *Century*, Dec., 10 pp. Illus. Descriptive of the famous street.

Christmas on the Old Plantation. Rebecca Cameron. *Ladies' Home Jour.*, Dec.

Illus. Descriptive of Christmas sports among the negroes.

Football: Sport and Training. Joseph Hamblen Sears. *N. A. Rev.*, Dec., 3 pp.

Hat Creek Bad Lands (The). J. S. Kingsley. *Amer. Naturalist*, Dec., 9 pp.

Illus. Descriptive of the Bad Lands of Nebraska.

Kola Nut—Its Value, Present and Prospective. Nicholas Pike. *Amer. Agriculturist*, Dec. Illus.

Ocean (The) from Real Life. John A. Beebe. *Century*, Dec., 8 pp. Illus. A personal narrative.

Secretary (The Private): His Life and Duties. *New Rev.*, London, Nov., 24 pp. Refers to the private secretary of a British Minister.

Sherman and the San Francisco Vigilantes. Unpublished Letters of General Sherman. *Century*, Dec., 13 pp. These letters set forth his relations to the Vigilance Committee in 1856.

Tilden Will (The). *Surrogate*, Nov., 14 pp. The thirty-fifth and thirty-ninth articles of the will of Samuel J. Tilden, which the Court of Appeals held to be invalid.

Training: Its Bearing on Health. No. III. Sir Morell Mackenzie. *New Rev.*, London, Nov., 9 pp.

Tree-Yuccas, The Land of. Charles H. Shinn. *Amer. Agriculturist*, Dec. Illus. Descriptive.

Trusts and Powers. James C. Carter. *Surrogate*, Nov., 5 1/2 pp. Defines these terms in reference to wills.

Wills (Old) and Odd Wills. *Surrogate*, Nov., 2 pp.

Worn-Out Land, Renovating. Prof. W. F. Massey, North Carolina Experiment Station. *Amer. Agriculturist*, Dec.

FRENCH AND ITALIAN.

UNCLASSIFIED.

Florence (Marine). A. V. Vecchi. *Rassegna Nazionale*, Florence, Oct. 1, pp. 22. Explanation of the excellent code of maritime laws which Florence was the first to have in the Middle Ages.

Milan, The Cathedral of. *Rassegna Nazionale*, Florence, Oct. 1, pp. 15. Analysis of a recent work on the Cathedral, or Duomo as it is called, illustrated by Camillo Bolto.

Moltke and the War of 1870-71. Severino Zanelli. *Nuova Antologia*, Rome, Oct. 16, pp. 12. Review of Von Moltke's posthumous work on the Franco-German War.

Savoy (of) The Duke Charles Emmanuel I. Giovanni Boglietti. *Nuova Antologia*, Rome, Oct. 1, pp. 23. *Après* of the monument lately erected in Mondovi to the Duke who died in 1630.

Voltaire, His Philanthropy. Camille Rabaud. *Rev. Chrétienne*, Paris, Nov., pp. 21. Praising the philanthropic acts of Voltaire.

GERMAN.

POLITICAL.

Postal Service (The) in Antiquity. Dr. Ess. *Vom Fels zum Meer*, Stuttgart, Oct., 1 p. Describes the old Roman postal service.

Realism (Modern). Karl Frenzel. *Vom Fels zum Meer*, Stuttgart, Oct., 11 pp.

Rome, Types found on the Spanish Stairs in. Cornelius Gurlitt. *Vom Fels zum Meer*, Oct., 4 pp. Illus.

Trissina Viaduct (The) on the Arlberg Railway. *Der Stein der Weisen*, Vienna, Sept., 2 p.

Books of the Week.

AMERICAN.

Aldyth's Inheritance. Eglanton Thorne. Fleming H. Revell Co., N. Y. and Chicago. Cloth, Illus., \$1.50.

Art, Dawn of, in the Ancient World. An Archaeological Sketch. William Martin Conway. Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

Barracks, Bivouacs, and Battles. Archibald Forbes. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, \$1.50.

Bellamy World (the), Mr. East's Experiences in. Conrad Wilbrandt. Translated by Mary J. Safford. Harper & Bros. Paper, 50c.

Bible Studies (Supplemental). The Rev. H. T. Sell. Fleming H. Revell Co. New York and Chicago. Cloth, 50c.

Bible (the), Stories from. The Rev. Alfred J. Church. Illustrations after Julius Schnorr. Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

Chaucer, Studies in: His Life and Writings. Thomas B. Lounsherry, Prof. of English in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. With portrait of Chaucer. Harper & Bros. 3 vols. Cloth, \$9.00.

Cranford. Mrs. Gaskell. Preface by Anne Thackeray Ritchie. Illustrations by Hugh Thomson. Macmillan & Co. \$2.00.

Football (American). With Thirty-one Portraits. Walter Camp. Harper & Bros. Cloth, \$1.25.

Ibsenism, The Quintessence of. G. Bernard Shaw. Benjamin R. Tucker, Boston. Cloth, 75c.

Ice Age (an), The Cause of. Sir Robert Ball, LL.D., F.R.S. D. Appleton & Co. Cloth, \$1.25.

Israel and Judah, the History of, Sketch of. J. Wellhausen, Professor at Marburg. Macmillan & Co. Third Edition. \$2.00.

Liddon:—Sermons on Old Testament Subjects. Longmans, Green, & Co. Cloth, \$2.00.

Liddon's (Dr.) Tour in Egypt and Palestine 1886. Letters Descriptive of His Tour. Longmans, Green, & Co. Cloth, \$1.75.

Lowell (James Russell), Latest Literary Essays and Addresses of. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. \$1.25.

Physiology (Human), Introduction to. Augustus D. Waller, M.D. Longmans, Green, & Co. Cloth, \$6.00.

Printing, The Pentateuch of. William Blades. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago. Cloth, \$1.50.

Rest-Giver (The Great). Wm. Haig Miller. Fleming H. Revell Co., N. Y. and Chicago. Cloth, \$1.00.

Saints (the), The Inheritance of; or, Thoughts on the Communion of Saints and the Hope of the World to Come. Collected from English Writers. Longmans, Green, & Co. Cloth, \$2.00.

Solutions. W. Ostwald, Prof. of Chemistry in the University of Leipzig. Translated by M. M. Patterson. Longmans, Green, & Co. Cloth, \$3.00.

Stella's Pathway. Ellen Louisa Davis. Fleming H. Revell Co., New York and Chicago. Cloth, Illus., \$1.40.

Syd Belton. The Boy Who Would Not Go to Sea. George Manville Fenn. D. Appleton & Co. Cloth, Illus., \$1.50.

Victoria (Australia), The Government of. Edward Jenks, M.A. Macmillan & Co. \$4.00.

Wagnerian Drama (the), Studies in. Henry E. Krehbiel. Harper & Bros. Cloth, \$1.25.

Winifred's Journal of Her Life at Exeter and Norwich in the Days of Bishop Hall. Emma Marshall. Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

Wordsworth. The White Doe of Rylstone, The Song of the Feast of Brougham Castle, etc. Edited, with Introduction and Notes by William Knight. Macmillan & Co. 60c.

Current Events.

Wednesday, November 25.

Many workmen are killed by a landslide on the Northern Pacific Railroad, near Cañon Station on Green River.....Prof. S. C. Chandler informs the Boston Scientific Society of a discovery that the pole of the earth revolves around a circumference of about 30 feet radius in 427 days, and hence that all parallels of latitude are mutable.....National Grand-Commander Palmer announces that the National Encampment of the G. A. R. will be held at Washington, D. C., September 20, 21, and 22, 1892.....Evacuation Day is celebrated in New York City.

The Conservative Conference at Birmingham adjourns.....The French Government sends a friendly note to the Pope.....The International Emigration Congress opens in Paris.....President Pirotto of Brazil issues a manifesto, summoning Congress to reassemble December 18; the manifesto is received with general satisfaction.....The Newfoundland Government announces its intention to continue the restriction against Canadian vessels.

Thursday, November 26.

Thanksgiving Day.....Senator Carlisle's letter evokes sharp comment among candidates for the Speakership.....Governor Hovey is buried at Mr. Vernon, Ind.....It is announced that the American Steel Barge Works at Duluth, Minn., has laid the keel for the first of the American "whalebacks" to carry 140,000 bushels of wheat with a draught of 15 feet.

A dispatch received at London says that several States of Brazil have deposed their Governors.....It is reported from Santiago de Chile that Members of the Cabinet and other high officials under Balmaceda are to be tried for infraction of the Constitution and for malversation of funds.....It is stated that an emissary of the Vatican has been acting as major-domo at Hatfield House, Lord Salisbury's residence; he is recognized by a woman and disappears.....The law officers of Great Britain decide that the Newfoundland Bait Act is unconstitutional.....Mr. Balfour is installed Rector of the University of Glasgow.....There is a rumor that Chancellor von Caprivi will soon resign his office.....The *Freisinnige Zeitung* says that the sermons preached by Emperor William on the Imperial yacht will soon be published.....The Russian Government announces the abandonment of the projected National Industrial and Art Exhibition which was to be held at Odessa in 1893, on account of the financial condition of the country.....It is stated that Mexico is on the eve of a famine on account of the failure of the corn crop.

Friday, November 27.

Judge Kennedy, of Syracuse, warns the Inspectors of Election that the Court will not brook any unnecessary delay on their part in complying with its orders.....The Government briefs in the suit brought by importers to test the constitutionality of the Tariff Act are made public.....In New York City the firm of Field, Lindley, Wiechers, & Co. assigns; Field (eldest son of Cyrus W.) is reported insane.

Chancellor von Caprivi makes a speech in the Reichstag, denying any intention to resign.....It is announced that during M. de Giers' visit to Paris an agreement for an exclusively defensive alliance was reached.....Soldiers at Aldershot string up an obnoxious corporal, he is discovered and rescued.....The rebels in China are moving southward and towards Pekin.....The American and Spanish Legations at Santiago de Chile are still guarded by Chilean troops.

Saturday, November 28.

Mr. Springer develops unexpected strength in the contest for the Speakership.....A serious accident occurs on the Lake Shore Railroad at Toledo; several killed and many injured.....Serious race trouble seems imminent in Guerdon, Arkansas.

The funeral of Lord Lytton is solemnized in the English Church in Paris.....Herr Bebel the Socialist leader, is called to order in the Reichstag for criticising the Emperor and Prince Bismarck.....Mr. Gladstone makes a political address at Birkenhead.....Mr. Balfour discusses the Irish question at Edinburgh.....The by-election for the Eastern District of Dorset shows a decreased Conservative majority.

Sunday, November 29.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior is made Public.....Mr. Blaine's physician pronounces the Secretary a well man.....A San Francisco dispatch says that the Brig *Tahiti*, with a cargo of 200 contract slaves from Gilbert Island, is found bottom upward, and that all hands were lost.....In New York City, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, Pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, is shot at several times by a madman.....The Rev. Dr. Briggs continues his lectures on the Bible.....Mrs. Annie Besant lectures on Madame Blavatsky and Reincarnation.

Reports are received from China of the defeat of 4,000 Imperial troops by the rebels.....The King of Denmark is received in Berlin by the German Emperor.....The striking miners capture a mine at Rive de Gier, France.....A Paris dispatch states that the late Lord Lytton was an ardent Spiritualist.

Monday, November 30.

It is announced that Governor Hill has appointed an extraordinary special term of the Supreme Court to be held by Justice O'Brien at Syracuse on December 1st.....The fifteenth anniversary of Archbishop Kenrick as a bishop is celebrated in St. Louis.....A motion for rearrangement of the Tilden will case is made in the Court of Appeals.....In New York City, orders of arrest are granted against the members of the firm of Field, Lindley, Wiechers, & Co.Annual dinner of the St. Andrew's Society, and of the Presbyterian Union.....Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany celebrate their golden wedding.

In China several thousand Imperial troops march to meet the rebels who are approaching Pekin; the missionaries are alarmed.....The French miners' strike is ended.....The members of the Right in the Chamber of Deputies send congratulations to the Archbishop of Aix.....Rio Grande do Sul refuses to comply with orders of the Brazilian Government to reinstate the former State officers.....In Russia the Government is taking energetic measures to relieve the famine districts.

Tuesday, December 1.

At Albany, Secretary of State Rice calls a meeting of the State Board of Canvassers for Wednesday, December 2; members of the Board are served with an order of Judge Edwards of the Supreme Court to show cause, at Hudson, on Saturday, why a peremptory mandamus should not issue to prevent the canvass of the returns from Dutchess County.....The extraordinary special term appointed by Governor Hill to be held by Justice O'Brien convenes in Syracuse; Judges Kennedy and O'Brien enter the Special Term room together; a stay of proceedings in the Munro-Ryan mandamus case being moved, the Court set down the motion for Wednesday morning; the missing returns are brought into Judge Kennedy's court in the afternoon.....A train is held up near St. Louis and the express car robbed of a large amount.....Further troubles are reported among the Tennessee miners.....Cyrus W. Field is very ill at his home in New York City; physicians give little encouragement of his recovery.

The conclusion of a commercial treaty between Germany and Belgium is announced.....Earl Russell is sued by his wife for divorce on the ground of cruelty.....It is announced that the Italian budget for 1892 will show a surplus of 9,000,000 lire.....Austria decides to participate in the World's Fair at Chicago.

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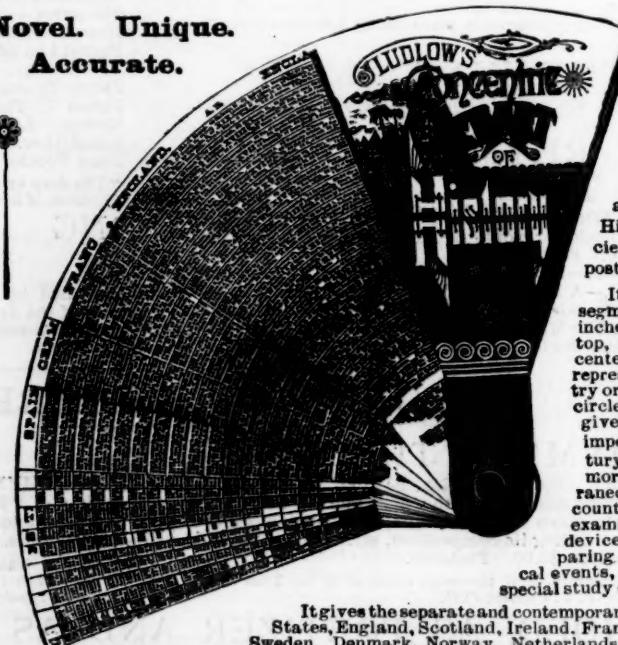
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